PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 194 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
20th	" ..	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th	" ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11570
3rd	Sept. ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
10th	" ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
17th	" ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
24th	" ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct. ..	Nagoya ..	7000	....	..
8th	" ..	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
15th	" ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
22nd	" ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
29th	" ..	Nellore ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
2nd	Aug. Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
7th	Sept. Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
21st	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
30th	Oct Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th	Nov Novara ..	7000	Moultan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
16th "	Pundua	P. Gulf extra.
*16th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.
*19th "	Linga	Karachi direct.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, enect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay;

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		19thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	556	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	700
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to everstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatom Maru	M. Fujio	3419	5th Aug.	15th Aug.
Meyoji Maru	M. Tanienchi	3273	13th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Yamagata Maru	K. Kudo	3791	12th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bombay Maru	S. Shinchara	4625	17th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.
JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES. SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila. Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu. Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be asceratined upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
CHARGES MODERATE.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER OF 36 PER CENT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Docks Shed No. 4, by order of the International Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Narottam Girdhar & Coy.

50 Drums each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder 36 per cent.

Ex. S. S. "Inaho Maru."

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, COLOUR MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE of Aniline Dyes, Sulphur Colours and Chemicals.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Medows Street, Fort, by order of a Mill as also an office concerned the following Dyes, Colours and Chemicals:—

COLOURS AND DYES.

2 casks each 1 cwt Diazo Black B. H. G.
4 casks each 5 cwt. Sulphur Black Paste.
1 keg 4 cwt. Brilliant Black B. B. Extra.
3 kegs each 1 cwt. Cotton Yellow Dye.
2 kegs each 1½ cwt. Cotton Red Dye.
14 lbs. Ravasia Black B. 1 lb. tin.
20½ lbs. Deriel Black E. A. 162. 1 lb. tins.
9 casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Yellow.
7 casks each ½ cwt. Sulphur Yellow.
11 ksgs each 1 cwt. Sulphur Yellow.
5 casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Brown.
13 casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Dark Brown.
5 casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Green.
8 casks each 1 cwt. Sulphur Blue.
9 barrels each about 4 cwt. Alizarine Red Paste of 20 p.c.

Besides ½ cwt. kegs and casks of Sulphur Colours such as Green, Brown, Dark Brown, Yellow and Blue.

CHEMICALS.

15 casks each 5 to 6 cwt. Magnetium Chloride.
11 casks each 5 to 6 cwt. Calcium Chloride.
30 bags each 2 cwt. Farina.
18 casks each 4 cwt. Sulphate of Alumina Powder.

Samples can be had on application.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 CASES AND 12 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1916, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at 2nd Carpenter Street near Null Bazar by order of the concerned.

225 cases bleaching powder (in cardboard cases).
175 cases bleaching powder (in tin lined cases).
12 drums bleaching powder (United Alkali).

The above goods will be sold in convenient lots as lying in the godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods removed within 2 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Sons, Ltd. (London), rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, garden tubs and pots, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow in the compound of the Municipal Stores at DeLisle Road, opposite the Byculla New Bridge, opposite the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of oblong dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved very old sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror backs, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book-case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, blackwood cot, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Sons, Ltd. (London), wash-hand table, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, Durrie carpets, table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, garden tubs and pots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of the late Mr. A. G. Christiansen, the Chief Storekeeper of the Bombay Municipality and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE SALE of valuable properties with two Tanneries and Chawls at Dharavi advertised to take place To-MORROW has been POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD OR NEW FORAS ROAD, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises by order of the mortgagees Anandji Ludha and another on account and risk of the mortgagor Fajal Cassum Punjoo, under the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th July 1914, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the newly assessed tenure situate at Arthur Road or New Foras Road Parel in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and ninety-four and two-third square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34 New No. 16584 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2B.C./2517 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 236-237 Street No. 246-48 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and South by the property of Hazaramal Hurjian, on or towards the West by public passage and on or towards the East by New Foras Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

Terms Moderate. 4529

WANTED

WANTED immediately—1 Solo player, 1 Bass Violin player. Madras Pensioned Musicians preferred. Apply to the ADJUTANT, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, Nagpur, C. P. 4925

WANTED—ASST. EDITOR. Only persons with Journalistic Experience need apply to Editor "Islamic Mail" new Nagpada, Byculla. 4933

WANTED immediately—for service in the R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay. TWO SMART CLERKS. Salary Rs. 50 p. m. Apply in person with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDANT, R. I. M. Dockyard. 4929

WANTED—TUTIONS by a graduate strong in English and Sanskrit or engagement as family-companion. Apply to Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4918

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore. Decent pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials stating qualification, age religious views, etc., should be sent before 20th August 1916, to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 4839

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap, list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the JAYA AROGYA HOSPITAL, Gwalior. Must be an experienced and capable lady of good qualifications.

Salary Rs. 250 per month, rising to Rs. 350 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Free furnished quarters allowed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, age and nationality be submitted to:—

W. G. NADKARNI,
Major,
Chief Medical Officer,
and Sanitary Commissioner,
4921 Gwalior State.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

TO BE LET—On Vesava Sands facing the Sea spacious one-storied BUNGALOW with big hall, dining room, six bed rooms, spacious verandah all round. Beautifully laid out garden, complete water tap and electric light arrangements, well furnished with rich up-to-date furniture crockery, etc. Apply FRAMROZE C. BATLIWALLA, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fort. 1089

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1916. 4928

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 10,000 tons Bengal Coal are invited and will be received by the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal-Porbandar State Railway, up to 5 p.m. on 31st August, 1916.

Forms of tender and particulars of supply may be obtained from his office on application at Gondal on payment of a rupee. 4924

HARDINGE BRIDGE WORKS.

SALE OF STORES, TOOLS AND PLANT.

INCLUDING Engineer's Plant specially suitable for Large Bridges and other Heavy Works, and Dredgers, Hoists, Concrete Mixers, Stone-breaking Machinery, Pumps, Diving Gear, Moorings, etc., etc.

Priced Lists can be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT of Works, Hardinge Bridge, Parksey, Pabna District, Bengal.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 10th August, 1916.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 15th August, 1916.

1. CANDIDATES for Degrees are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m. punctually, to robe, and have their places assigned them.
2. Fellows of the University are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-20 p.m.
3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-40 p.m.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th August, 1916. 4926

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1916, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the business mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th August, 1916. 4923

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1916.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1917, and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th August, 1916, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1916. 4682.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. BALUBHAI KAHANDAS MANIAR, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground admeasuring 271 square yards, or thereabouts assessed in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Old No. 639, New No. 2974, Old Survey No. 259, and New Survey No. 402, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward, C. Ward Nos. 4460 and 4461 and Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6, Cathedral Street, situate in the town and island of Bombay on the junction of the Agiary Lane and the Grand Portuguese Church Street, outside the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the South partly by the said Agiary Lane and partly by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhuwandas Fozdar, on the West also partly by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhuwandas Fozdar and partly by the property of Govind Madhaoji and on the North by the property of I. J. Annuneiation.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
4927 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1916, for the supply of Timber.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm Tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment of Rs. 500 will have to be made by the successful Tenderer If the successful Tenderer pays Contract deposit in Government Paper he shall have to pay 20 per cent., extra.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate Tendered.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 14th August, 1916. 4932

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. MOYORI MARU having arrived on the 13th instant, from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamers arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1916.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE THEATRICAL GOODS AT THE PARSI NAVROZ THEATRE, KARACHI.

AS Agents of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public auction through Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers, on SUNDAY, the 20th August, 1916, at 10 a.m., on Bunder Road, at the Parsi Navroz Theatre, Karachi, the following:—

The concern of the Theatrical Company known as SHREE ARYA NATYA SAMAJ, consisting of scenery, curtains, dresses, harmoniums, furniture, electric accessories, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

HARCHANDRAI & Co.,
Pleaders.

Karachi, 31st July, 1916. 4831.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY", Bombay

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminis Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminis Oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

TO-NIGHT NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES.

HANVAR and LEE

(Juggler) (Comedienne)

From the leading London Variety Theatres.

"A HONEYMOON FOR THREE"

The most delightful Cinema Comedy ever shown, featuring:

CHARLES HAWTREY the famous London Comedian AND COMPTON COUTTS of The Bandman Opera Co.

Further adventures of the financial genius

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD

This week "A Rheumatic Joint." A roar from start to finish.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

Two Fascinating and Novel Dramas.

RIP—DOG-DETECTIVE.

A wonderful story of love and vengeance in which a clever dog plays a prominent part.

THE VULTURE'S CLAW.

Another fascinating story of the Dog-Detective's adventures.

Full of most enthralling incidents.

IMPRESSIVELY REALISTIC.

DIFFICULT TO SURPASS.

Don't fail to see the clever acting of this wonderful dog. He acts like a human being, and you will enjoy all his novel performances.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ALL THE STARS THIS WEEK:

Great Romantic Drama in 6 parts:

"SECRET LOVE".

A Lancashire Mine Manager comes into conflict with a bully who disregards the safety of his fellow colliers. There are two fights and eventually the bully is killed. His daughter is in love with the Manager. After pluckily saving his life in a terrible accident she consents to become his wife. Featuring the great stars HELEN WARE, ELLA HALL, HARRY D. CAREY and HARRY CARTER.

Really funny 1-act play:

"FATHER'S LUCKY ESCAPE."

A young man is in love with an actress. His father wildly objects to the match, but by a series of mirthful moves the youth ces papa's hand. Featuring MISS BILIE RHODES.

THE LAST MAIL'S.

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS.

"Secret Love".....bids fair to proving one of the greatest film successes yet scored by the "Premier Theatre of the East"—IMES OF INDIA."

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

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Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

When you are in the market for Kaminis Oil, see that you get KAMINIS OIL and no other.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The depression from the Bay which is passing into East Central Provinces will likely again move in a westerly direction. Rainfall has been light away from Burma and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Malabar and local in east United Provices, Central India, Mysore. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Tavoy two, Monywa and Balasore one, Sambalpur eight, Chanbassa two, Lyallpur one, Mount Abu two, Kotah one and a half, Indore and Seoni one, Pendra three, Nagpur two, Jabbulpore, Pachmarhi, Raipur, Mercara and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the Central Provinces, Central India north, Hyderabad and decrease in Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 14th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.28	62.08	56.88	54.62
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.23	69.28	60.42	54.78
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.33	67.71	56.78	57.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.61	71.54	62.59	62.94

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at	0 a. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr					29.708 Inch.
Temperature of Air					81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer					77.8 "
Dew Point					76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air					0.851 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)					9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air					84.9 "
Minimum do					77.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight					WSW.
Movement of Wind do.					263 miles.
Fall or Rain					0.23 inches
Total fall during month					13.36 "
Do. do. year					62.12 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Aug					0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Aug.				
Mon.	14	m 11 57	12 9	14 m 5 15	14 4
				6 1a	15 17
Tues.	15	m 0 7	28 6	15 m 6 1	14 10
		0 36a	29 9	6 41a	15 7
Wed.	16	m 0 54	28 8	16 m 6 45	15 3
		1 13a	29 4	7 2a	15 0
Thur.	17	m 1 40	28 5	17 m 7 27	16 2
		1 48a	28 6	7 59a	15 4
Fri.	18	m 2 26	27 8	18 m 8 9	17 10
		2 24a	27 5	8 39a	16 6
Sat	19	m 3 14	26 8	19 m 8 53	18 3
		3 1a	26 3	9 20a	17 0
Sun.	20	m 4 7	25 8	20 m 9 44	20 7
		3 40a	25 0	10 5a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug.	7d.	2h. 25.6	a.m.
Full Moon	"	13d.	5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	"	28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.82in. of rain and Delhi 0.53in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jhansi has had 0.30in. and Allahabad 0.69in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.18in., Jaipur 0.12in., Kotah 1.45in. and Mount Abu 1.92in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.25in. of rain and Indore 0.91in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.60in., Saugor 0.30in., Khandwa 0.39in., Amraoti 0.17in., Nagpur 1.80in., Chanda 0.17in. and Raipur 1.31in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.28in. and Ratnagiri 0.40in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in the precipitation in the Punjab. The depression which was reported to have formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved to the neighbourhood of Raipur and rainfall has under its influence increased in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, east Rajputana and Malabar and local in the United Provinces, Central India West and the Konkan, while some showers have occurred in the Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, fairly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Rajputana and Central India West and some showers in the Deccan and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 14th of August 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PENINSULA GOLF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	101.1	86.3	84	..	0.03	—0.01
Do. (9th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th Aug.)	99.7	86.9	52	..	0.4+	0.31
PUNJAB						
Multan	91.8	76.0	75	..	3.23	—0.35
Rawalpindi	82.1	73.7	84	..	21.81	7.45
Lahore	91.0	75.0	82	0.82	20.01	10.25
Hissar	91.2	79.6	81	..	14.18	..
Ambala	91.7	73.1	87	..	21.44	6.01
Delhi	90.1	76.6	80	0.52	16.71	1.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	80.7	73	..	19.38	3.51
Mainpuri	88.7	74.9	93	..	7	..
Jhansi	87.5	76.8	94	0.30	24.85	2.17
Cawnpore	86.2	79.8	85	..	35.25	16.24
Allahabad	85.2	75.8	90	0.67	43.19	21.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	85.6	69	..	0.24	—1.70
Karachi	87.8	84.8	87	..	7.91	2.44
Ajmer	87.2	72.2	84	0.18	12.33	—0.38
Jaipore	84.0	76.2	93	0.12	23.50	—0.03
Kotah	94.0	77.0	71	1.45	19.94	2.99
Mount Abu	69.2	60.6	100	1.92	61.92	—7.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	84.8	77.5	81	..	8.13	—3.78
Dwarka	80.8	76.7	87	..	7.03	—2.92
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	80.1	74.0	88	..	14.64	—4.04
Bhavnagar Para	81.4	75.2	86	..	9.36	—2.70
Surat	84.9	77.7	82	0.07	33.89	4.69
Ahmedabad	88.1	77.8	85	0.04	11.74	—9.89
Deesa	89.4	77.2	84	0.25	9.04	—9.66
Neemuch	83.6	74.9	90	0.04	17.09	1.85
Indore	82.1	72.4	87	0.91	24.21	9.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	75.1	92	1.60	49.59	—5.28
Saugor	80.2	73.2	92	0.30	50.13	—12.21
Hoshangabad	86.1	75.4	94	0.04	29.48	—3.71
Khandwa	86.2	77.5	89	0.39	17.53	0.55
Akola	87.8	74.7	86	..	4.04	5.27
Amraoti	88.8	73.8	78	0.17	20.05	0.78
Nagpur	87.6	73.3	90	1.80	29.37	1.08
Chanda	90.8	75.4	90	0.17	29.17	—4.80
Raipur	86.0	73.4	90	1.31	23.61	—0.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	78.5	88	0.28	62.08	11.13
Ratnagiri	83.2	76.4	83	0.40	47.17	23.63
Murmugao	85.5	76.1	91	0.05	80.82	16.28
Karwar	84.5	77.7	85	0.03	88.37	—1.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	73.1	88	..	12.76	1.98
Ahmednagar	89.8	70.4	78	..	10.70	7.12
Poona	79.6	71.5	93	0.06	11.48	—2.62
Sholapur	89.0	74.8	79	..	18.72	7.61
Bijapur	84.7	70.7	75	..	10.49	3.56
Belgaum	74.1	67.3	92	0.18	24.93	—5.05
Aurangabad	86.0	74.1	86	0.01	27.40	13.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	73.7	79	0.10	40.37	0.36
Hyderabad	86.0	73.2	89	..	22.25	8.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	76.0	83	0.10	86.54	—6.30
Calicut	84.1	75.1	93	1.57	73.86	—1.58
Cochin	86.8	75.0	88	0.25	56.09	—1.79
Colombo	85.6	75.6	88	..	22.15	7.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	79.1	70	..	20.67	16.22
Bellary	92.0	73.8	70	0.00	10.06	5.30
Cuddapah	90.0	77.0	61	..	?	?
Madras	97.7	81.4	59	..	8.99	0.88
Bangalore	76.0	64.8	80	0.12	16.24	6.91
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	93.7	77.6	61	..	12.12	8.09
Negapatam	94.8	78.9	75	..	8.99	4.62

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th August 1916 was 29.854 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk 663

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HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

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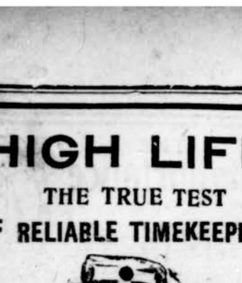
BOMBAY.

Dr. BURMAN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS.



Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (**Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion**) etc. etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

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This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

Total Imports 15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
August	8.56	
Aug.-Sept.	8.51	
Sept.-Oct.	8.48	
Oct.-Nov.	8.47	
Nov.-Dec.	8.43	
Dec.-Jan.	8.42	
Jan.-Feb.	8.42	—1
Feb.-Mar.	8.42	
Mar.-Apl.	8.42	
Apl.-May	8.42	
May-June	8.41	
June-July	8.39	
July-Aug.	8.37	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 12th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Value 21/10½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. .. .. 22/ } Unchgd.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. 2

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec. .. .. .. 24/11½ } +1½

(Delayed in transmission.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

The market to-day has ruled steady with very little business passing in contracts. New Broach opened at 314½.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Sept., Akolas	286
Jany., Akolas	293
Jany., F. G. Bengal	246
April, Good Broach	315

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.	Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	DELIVERY SPOT COTTON.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	314	288/76
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/97
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	..	245	..	229/34
Bengal Fine M.G.	246	258	..	238/43
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	248/33
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	....
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	23?/37
Khamg. Akola, Fine M.G.	284	292	..	277/84
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	280/84
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	280/87
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	282/90
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/?
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	290/98
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	..	279/0	..	282/8
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	243/53
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	268/75
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	255/63
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	276/83
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	288/95
Nander F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	315/30
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/68
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/58
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good Aug.	323	..	..	325/30
Coompta. Aug. Good M.G.	330	..	..	342/48
Westerns, Good M.G.	344	..	..	338/43
Westerns, Good H.G.	340	..	..	333/3?

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th Aug, 1916. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	274	260	247	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	269	249	237	..	.. Ready
	..	247	..	..	.. Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	242	230	..	.. Ready &Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	270	256	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	280	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S	..	..	262	..	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	292	..	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	320	..	..	.. Ready
H.G.	..	308	..	..	.. Ready
	..	285	271	..	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm.	..	287	..	..	.. Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	294	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	285	272	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	290	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	290	277	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	295	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	294	271	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	299	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	299	276	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	304	..	..	..25th Jan 1917
Wardha-Hinghat (M.G.)	..	300	287	..	..Ready & Sept.
	..	306	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	295	290	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	316	25thApril1917
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	357	Ready &Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	268	254	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	337	Ready& Sept.
Sawgit-Dharwar	..	..	..	330	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	326	Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	345	Ready &Sept.
	..	..	..	341	Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
Coimpta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	293	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	355	Ready&Sept.
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 14th Aug—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	40 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	39 8 0	6 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	40 0 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 11 0	9 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 5 0	8 11 0
Teeiseed, White 80-15	46 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
" Black	43 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrasced	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	33 0 0	4 11 0
Arandia	37 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 6	
Linseed May	9 10 3	
Linseed September	9 5 3	
Rapeseed April-May	7 4 0	
Java Aug.-Sept.	4 12 0	
Jawa Sept	4 12 0	
Arandwa Asu	37 4 0	
Wheat August-Sept.	6 5 3	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready is	4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d
Francs 3 m-s. do.	19½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156
Do. Shanghai	241½
Do. Yokohama	154½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Owing to the last day of the August settlement there was no doing for forward delivery in Cotton Mill shares to-day. However, business on an unexpectedtedly large scale was recorded to-day for cash in miscellaneous, mining and Tata steel shares.

Shivrajpoors were placed between Rs. 58½ to Rs. 60½ in big and small lots.

Bamankua changed hands in the morning at Rs. 13½ but gradually moved up and closed at Rs. 14½ (buyers).

Central India Mining shares changed hands at 51½ in a big lot.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,525 for cash.

A big lot of Tata Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 232½ and Rs. 235. Deferreds were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 970 to Rs. 990.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 320.

Gujrat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 102 and Bombay-Burma Trading shares at Rs. 1,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 89.

Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrants at Rs. 11.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London, on July 13th, say:—

GOLD.

For the seventh time in succession the external movements have been in favour of the Bank of England:—

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 7. £80,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

July 12. £854,000 in bar gold.

July 12. £100,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

A withdrawal was made as under:—

July 7, £7,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

During the week the net influx amounted to £1,027,000.

The Transvaal gold output for June, 1916, amounted to £3,235,767, as compared with £3,208,224 in June, 1915, and £3,303,377 in May, 1916

The net import of gold into India for the month of June amounted to £164,933.

The production of gold in the U. S. A. was worth dollars 101,035,700 in 1915. This exceeds the total for 1914 by about £1,300,000.

SILVER.

The downward course of prices continued until—preceded by a drop of a whole penny—28. 5/8 was recorded on the 10th instant. The quotation had not been so low since the 27th March last

This figure, however, proved tempting to the Indian Bazaars, and provoked some covering on the part of China. The price rallied at once and continued to advance daily, whilst the market betrayed an improved tone. The Indian enquiry was helped by the purchase of 400 bars for Hyderabad.

The situation of silver at the present time, considered from the point of view of China, is more than usually interesting. The rise in the price to the neighbourhood of 37d., which took place in the early part of May, could not fail to effect strongly the trade, prices, and currency of that country, all of which depend largely upon the gold value of silver. In the case of so vast an extent of territory as China, and one so ill-provided with communications, the influence of silver prices, though sure, can only permeate in a slow fashion, and it is possible that recent sales on Chinese account were set in motion by the rise, even though it occurred ten weeks ago.

Another cause of the freedom with which China has sold silver may have been the moratorium proclaimed in that country. A suspension of specie payments would create a fear in the minds of the Chinese, always upon their guard against officialdom, lest their silver treasure might be annexed. Thus a steady flow, as secret as possible, would ensue towards the Treaty Ports. The accumulation of such fresh stocks would naturally provoke sales of silver to India and London.

The permanent currency requirements of China, however, must not be overlooked. It is only possible to hazard guesses as to the amount of silver of which China has been relieved during the last year and a half, but without doubt it is extremely large. Shipments to the extent of 8,500,000 taels were made on Russian account in 1915. Assuming a third of that amount to have been remitted in the current year, the total during 18 months would be some 13,000,000 ounces. Add to this at least 20,000,000 ounces in sycee or dollars sold to the Indian Government, the Indian Bazaars, and London, and a total of 33,000,000 ounces is arrived at. No one at all conversant with the currency requirements of China can imagine that that country can dispense with so large an amount of its stock for any great length of time, for in normal times China attracts annually an amount of the World's supplies which compares appreciably with the total lately disgorged.

Hence, sooner or later, China will have to make good this efflux of specie, and the return of the silver may coincide with an agreement between the provinces recently at variance, and the restoration of public confidence which would follow that event. It should be borne in mind that the extent of the anticipated replacement would depend upon the price of silver. The higher the price, the less silver is likely to flow back.

The rumoured loan of £6,000,000 to be made to China by the United States of America may be remitted partly in silver, though the latter country will endeavour to send as large a proportion as possible in manufactured goods.

The production of the United States of America, according to the final figures of the U. S. A. Mint, was 74,961,075 oz. This total is about 7,500,000 ozs. more than estimated, and about 2,500,000 oz. more than the total of 1914.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation June 22 6868, June 30 7113, July 7 7137.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion June 22 2130, June 30 2364, July 7 2399.

Gold Coin and Bullion June 22 1240, June 30 1251, July 7 1240.

Gold in England June 22 1192, June 30 1192, July 7 1192.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,400 bars, as compared with 4,500 bars last week.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong-Kong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

July 7 29 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 8 29 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 10 28 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 11 29 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 12 29 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 13 30 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 29.468 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin per oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin per oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1/4d. below that fixed a week ago.

GERMAN CONTRACTS FOR COTTON.

Memphis advices say that German spinners are placing contracts for cotton to be delivered thirty days after peace has been declared, and it is said that in some instances prices have already been fixed by purchases of January contracts.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for All Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that, the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Aug. 12

Aug 14th.

Malwa	Thompson	Sydney, July 22
Elysia	Kinnaird	Glasgow, July 8
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14th.

Malwa	Thompson	London

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Vauxhall	Smith	Bolougne
Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papan

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Firoozi	for	Jeddah
" Blakemoor	for	Middlesbrough

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 12th instant, with mail, a general cargo and 15 cabin and 116 deck passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with the Australian mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with mail, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain J. E. Remmerssen, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Balik Papan, with ballast.

S. S. Vauxhall:—The steamer Vauxhall, 2,330 tons, Captain J. M. Smith will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Middlesborough, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

Monday, 14th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagos		J. F. & Co
B. Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Stanniah Hall	Work	L. Dreyus & Co
D. & E. Zayani	Ockerji	M. S. Shoosmith
E. Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Siquiland	J. M. & Co
H. Mansuri	Grey	T. M. & Co
K. Vaux Hall		King King & Co
L. Knight Templar	Sage	R. D. M. & Co
N. Polygreas Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahabadi	B S. N. Co
Sabermati	
Kaveri	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Canton Maru	Katyaino	N. Y. K.
5 Incemore	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Fujio	N. Y. K.
7 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Asia Maru	Nishi	M. M. Shroff
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Pandua	Audreason	M. M. & Co
16 Dumra		M. M. & Co
16 Liga		M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D

Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia	Capt. Saltar

100-TON CRANE.

Chanda	D. D.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

5 Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
Empyreus	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Blakemoor	Barren	J. F. & Co
Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Firoozi	Jerrel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Dilu	Abdoo	Bate Jr
Hellas	Berg	F. Campbell & Co
Moyori Maru	Tumayuchi	N. Y. K.
Newsolm	Mcolaug	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Goss	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Upasa	Butler	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 14.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 16 bales goat and sheep skins W. & A. Graham & Co., 25 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 5 bales woollen carpets King King & Co., 39 cwt. beeswax S. Khetsey & Co., 123 cwt. gum olibanum G. Suchidina, 40 cwt. aloes R. Dhunjee & Co., 214 cwt. mica Towner Jones & Co., 45 cases bristles Chartered Bank of India, 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 30 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Kashmir (s) 4 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR HULL.

Mansuri (s) 8,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 22,022 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon Co., 16,000 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 16,800 cwt. linseed D. B. Khan & Co, 4,000 cwt linseed A. Durst, 1,560 cwt. groundnut oilcake Turner Morrison & Co.

Incemore (s) 500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 1,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 14,260 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Ampleforth (s) 17,540 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros. 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rotanfels (s) 4,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Blakemor (s) 5,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton Bombay Co., 1,050 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

Canton Maru (s) 400 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton W. H. Brady & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 9 cwt. broken glass N. M. Pohowalla.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE
OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,
From 14th Aug. to 14th Sept.
PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED
A visit earnestly solicited
KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Mellin's has suited her admirably
in the trying Indian Climate.

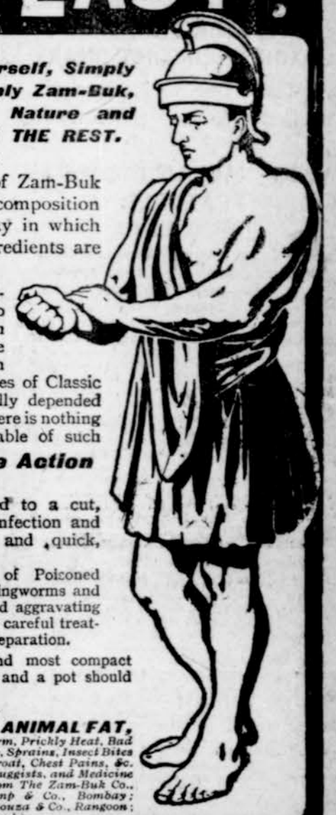
So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food
(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

Sample of Mellin's Food and useful Handbook sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY
MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

HEALING MADE EASY!

When You Cut Yourself, Simply Wash the Place, Apply Zam-Buk, and Bandage Up. Nature and ZAM-BUK WILL DO THE REST.



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Zam-Buk is really an ingenious substance designed to do Nature's healing. It is an improvement even on those rare herbal balms which the Roman Gladiators and Grecian Athletes of Classic days exclusively and successfully depended upon for healing purposes. There is nothing known to science that is capable of such

Marvellous Curative Action

on the skin as Zam-Buk.

When Zam-Buk is applied to a cut, bruise, burn, or scald, germ-infection and blood-poison are prevented, and quick, *natural* healing ensured.

Those distressing afflictions of Poisoned Sores, Ulcers, and Bad Legs, Ringworms and Scalp Sores, burning Eczema, and aggravating Piles are all relieved and cured by careful treatment with this splendid herbal preparation.

Zam-Buk is the greatest and most compact healing substance in the world, and a pot should be kept handy in every home.

ZAM-BUK CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT,
and is unequalled for Eczema, Ringworm, Prickly Heat, Bad Legs, Poisoned Sores, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Insect Bites and Stings, Rheumatic Pains, Sore Throat, Chest Pains, &c. R.1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot, of all Chemists, Druggists, and Medicine Vendors. By post for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; B. Brookes & Co., Karachi; B. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

SANAPHOS

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD
A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURASTHENIA NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANÆMIA

Everyone who is run-down, weak or ill, should take a course of the food that is doing such wonders for worn-out and nerve-shattered men and women; rebuilding flesh, strength, nerve and brain-energy with a speed that is amazing, and aiding their restoration to perfect fitness.

"Sanaphos" (which is All-British and must not be confused with German-owned preparations) is wholly digestible, and its benefit is felt almost at once. Besides restoring strength and muscle it contains the elements wanted by tired, under-fed nerves; elements not present in sufficient quantities in ordinary food.

If you wake up tired, if you are sleepless, run-down, nervous or depressed, start to-day your course of "Sanaphos." You will be amazed at the improvement after a few days of "Sanaphos."

* "Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars. In India stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to:—Messrs. Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; E. Brooks & Co., Karachi; Beli Ram & Brother, Anarkali, Lahore; Jamnadas Brothers, Market, Bombay; Mehta Brothers, Madras; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Bros., Ltd., Middlesex Street, London England.

SPALDINGS
FAVOURITE RACKET

Rs. 13-8 each.

The frame is made of selected white ash with long oval shape strung with the best tropical Black gut with double mains. The Racket is not much affected by change of weather.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,
Mahamadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Tennis," BOMBAY.

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Marshall: Our Island Story	5 10
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Charles Tower: Changing Germany,	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany	3 12
Exner: Japan as I saw It	5 10
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Who's Who 1915	11 4
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Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festting: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire	5 10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism	0 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4 8
Slater: Making of Modern England net	7 8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans	5 10
Collier: England and the English	5 10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again	12 0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History	2 10
Prince von Buelow: Imperial Germany	1 8

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

DECREE AGAINST DYE MERCHANTS.

THE NARSINGIRJI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ... Plaintiffs.
v.
BHOLABHAI NANABHOY & OTHERS Defendants
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendants claiming to recover from them the sum of Rs. 1,89,077 being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by them on account of certain breaches of contracts committed by the defendants with regard to the sale of Sulphur Black, Sodium Sulphide and Aniline salts, which the defendants had agreed to sell to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs stated in the plaint that on different occasions and at different rates the defendants had contracted to sell to them various quantities of the abovementioned chemicals making in all 12 tons of Sulphur Black, 13 tons of Sodium Sulphide, and two tons of Aniline Salts. All these contracts were evidenced partly by letters and partly by oral evidence. Since the date of these contracts the market price of all these chemicals had risen considerably and the defendants had failed to deliver to the plaintiffs 196 hundred weights in all of sodium sulphide and all the quantities of Sulphur Black and Aniline Salts contracted for. The plaintiffs now claimed, Rs. 1,89,077 for the breaches of these contracts.

The defendants in their written statement said that when they accepted plaintiffs' orders, it was distinctly stated by the first defendant, as agent of the defendants to the plaintiffs' agent Tribhovan that on account of the prevailing conditions due to war all orders given by the plaintiffs would be accepted subject to the condition, that defendants would be bound to give delivery only, if the defendants in their turn were able to get deuvery from a certain firm of Manufacturers in Manchester; and it was agreed and distinctly understood by the plaintiffs that all the orders accepted would be accepted on that condition only.

The Manchester Manufactruers were unable to give delivery of Sulphur Black and this fact was communicated to the plaintiffs who agreed to purchase from the defendants 20 tons of sulphur black paste, in substitution of 10 tons of sulphur black. The orders for sulphur black were not definitely cancelled but it was understood between the parties that there was little likelihood of the defendants being able to fulfil the same and that the defendants would therefore be exempt from their performance.

The plaintiffs however contended that the contract with regard to Sulphur Black Paste was a separate and independent contract.

With regard to the Aniline Salt, the defendants said that the factory in which they were to be manufactured in England was taken over by the Ministry of Munitions and therefore the contracts became impossible of performance.

As to Black Sulphur and Sodium Sulphide these chemicals were not available in the market and so these contracts also became impossible of performance and so became void.

Under the above circumstances the defendants submitted that they were not guilty of any breach of contract and were not liable to pay any damages to the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs instructed by Messrs. Dastur & Co.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand & Wadia.

His Lordship in giving judgment after stating the facts said that the only evidence before him of the condition alleged by the defendants was the evidence of the first defendant. Against that, was a denial of Tribhovan, (the plaintiff's agent), that any such arrangement was agreed to, and the whole of correspondence from October, 1914, to the time the suit was filed. In this correspondence there was no mention of these contracts being subject to that condition, although the plaintiff was constantly pressing for delivery of the goods and the defendants had an opportunity of stating that there was no liability on their part because owing to various circumstances they had never been able to get delivery from England. Apart from this negative evidence there were positive indications in the correspondence that such an arrangement was never arrived at. His Lordship then referred to the correspondence and came to the conclusion that the contracts were not subject to the conditions as alleged by the defendant.

With reference to the contention of the defendants that the contracts for sulphur paste had been accepted in substitution for contracts of sulphur powder. His Lordship said that it was never suggested before June 2nd that those contracts were in substitution for sulphur black powder.

Referring to the correspondence his Lordship said that it was quite clear that even upto September the defendants treated these contracts as open and if they had been able to give delivery to the plaintiffs they would have had a good cause of action if the plaintiffs had refused to accept it.

The defendants therefore had committed a breach of the contract. The plaintiffs were entitled to damages and the ordinary rule applied that damages should be assessed on the basis of difference between the contract price and the market price on the day of the breach.

There would be some difficulty in deciding what was the exact date on which the plaintiffs repudiated the contracts and treated them as finally broken.

After going through the correspondence his Lordship fixed the 14th of October, as the date of breach with regard to all the contracts and held that the difference should be fixed with reference to the market rate on that day.

The parties then agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Read the manager of the Bombay Dyeing Company as sole arbitrator, to ascertain and fix the damages for non-delivery of the sulphur black.

With regard to the Aniline Stuff and Sodium Sulphide Rs. 4/4 per lb. and Rs. 23 per cwt. respectively were the rates agreed upon between the parties. The costs of the suit to be paid by the defendants. The costs of the reference to arbitration to be decided by the Court after the making of the award.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

CHHOTALAL RANCHHODDAS AND OTHERS.
v.
MOHANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS AND OTHERS.
(Before Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit for a declaration that the partnership that had subsisted between the plaintiffs and the defendants had been dissolved from the 29th March, 1915, and for incidental reliefs.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Wadia with Mr. Strangman Mr. Desai and Mr. Kurwa appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs were the sister's sons of the defendants. Prior to 1901, the plaintiffs' father Ranchhod Nandlal and the defendants' father Purshotam Hargovan and one Bhogilal Hargovan were partners in the Empress of India Dairy Company. About the Samvat year 1955, this partnership was dissolved, Bhogilal Haribhai taking over the entire business of the Empress of India Dairy Company. Later Ranchhod and Purshotam started another dairy business and a draft partnership agreement was prepared but before it could be executed Ranchhod died on 11th August, 1900. After Ranchhod's death the same draft agreement was, however, executed on the 25th February, 1901, by Purshotam on one side and Rai Gokli, the mother of the plaintiffs and the sister of the defendants on the other, all the plaintiffs being then, as two were at the present time minors. The agreement gave a one-third share to the plaintiffs and two-thirds to Purshotam. The dairy business was called The Imperial Dairy Company and brought in large profits. Purshotam died in 1904, and after his death his sons, the defendants worked in the business and drew his share. The plaintiffs' case was that they continued to be partners in this business upto the 29th March, 1915, when they gave notice of and publicly advertised a dissolution. The defendants contended that the partnership between them and the plaintiffs came to an end, from the Divali of S. 1962. They alleged that about that time Bai Gokli the plaintiffs' mother and the first plaintiff Chhotalal Ranchhod had desired a dissolution and thereupon the plaintiffs' share had been discontinued.

Evidence was recorded at great length in the suit on the issue whether there had been a dissolution in the Samvat year 1962, as alleged by the defendants and his Lordship gave a written judgment in the suit discussing the evidence, yesterday. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the story of the defendants of a dissolution in the Samvat year 1962 was true and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

Solicitor for the plaintiffs: G. H. Dalal.
Solicitors for the defendants: Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umer Haji Maneck v. Ahmed Jangoo, & ors, Patell & Eze, Part Heard, 11-8-16, against 3 and 4 Deft. only.
M J 190-16.—In Person, Alfred B Chalet v. Lucy Alfred Chalet, & anr.
M J 569-16.—Payne & Co., Atwell May Gibson v. Charlotte Alice Gibson, & anr.
943-15.—N C Dalal, Khimchand Sobhagchand, a firm v. Mir Mahomed Alibhoy, Captain & Vaidya.
1187-15.—Matubhai J & M, The National Financing Comr. Corptn., Ltd. v. Narmadashanker Karjiwan, Hiralal & Co.
835-15.—Surajmal & Co., Ramgopal Buldev v. Gopikisson Radhakisson, Unwalla P & P.
1080-15.—Khunderao L & M, Abdul Rahiman Shaik Ahmed v. Alli Saheb Hoosein Saheb Zariwalla & ors, Manecklal & Co., Motichand & D.
685-13.—Captain & V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kesurchand Gandhi, Motichand & D.
1199-15.—Manecklal & Co., Mahadev Rajaram Bodas v. Sirdar Waghji Kaverji Raje Shirke, & anr.
1244-15.—Daphtary F & D, Raghavji Khimji, & ors v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar, Co., Ltd., Payne & Co.
S C Ct. 500-18495-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navi Co., Ltd., v. Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein & anr, Daphtary & D.
63-15.—Motichand & D, Hiralal Bakoredas, a firm, v. Govindram Umedram, & ors, Captain & V.
938-14.—Kanga & Sayani, Ramzanalli Rajaballi v. Swami Ratankirte Guru Ratankuti, Mulji & Tha.
1378-14.—Payne & Co., Manmohandas Ramji & Co., a firm, v. Mohanji Kanji, Ardesir H D & Co.
256-16.—Patell & Ez., Kasamalli Meherali Aurangabadi v. Rahim Kasaji, Manecklal & Co.
270-16.—Mehta D & L, Jaitha Mulji & Co., a firm, v. The Century Spg & Wg. Co., Ld., Craigie B & C.
283-16.—Payne & Co., Bachibai, widow v. Moosabhai Hassambhai, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Matu J & M, Payne & Co., Captain & V.
284-16.—Ard H D & Co., Amratlal Kalidas v. Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed, Sabnis & G.
300-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Perojshaw Jamasji Patel v. Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ard H D & Co.
311-16.—Captain & V., Kuppaji Dollaji & Co., a firm, v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Esea, & anr, Ard H D & Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

771-16.—Crawford B & Co., Erskine G H Laughton v. W. Plunkett.
819-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Bhikaji Laxman, & ors.
821-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Savaksha Sorabji Shroff, & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

596-16.—Bhai K & G., The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liqn) v. Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia, Edg, G W & Co.
638-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in liqn), v. Merwanji Pestonji Rhaka.
640-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Pioneer Bank Ltd., (liquidation) v. David J. Ashkenzie.
652-16—Motichand and D, Hemraj Asaria v Chunai Vajpal.
763-16—Vachha and Co, Laxmibai widow v Laxmon Dagdoo Khade and ors, Maneck Dastur and Co.
790-16—Little and Co, Messrs Pohoomal Bros a firm v Radhabai widow and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Mehta D and L.
810-16—Merwanji K and Co, Navazbai v Goolam Hoosein Gangji.
861-16—Payne and Co, Velbai widow v Narronji Vussonji and anr, Bhimji and Co.
874-16—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Abdulali v Abdulali alias Abdeali Ahmedji.
878-16—Vachha and Co, Pestonji R Mehta v Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwalla.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

647-16.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Kesrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.
293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.
T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jusraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16

FOR DETERMINATION OF A QUESTION.

266-16.—Ragh N & Co., Chemanlal Poonjiram Pandya, v. Bai Manger, widow, Dik D & P.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.
1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hasan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.
1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.
1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.
644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.
482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.
18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhailanlal.
S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Parkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.
1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.
197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.
1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.
1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.
397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.
345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.
143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.
1242-15.—N C Dalal Maneckchand Kissondas Mutha, v. Keshav Raghupoti Bharad, G H Dalal.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

538-15.—Kanga & S, Tulsiram Ramsarup, firm, v. Jankidas Saimmal, & ors, Mulla & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nandji Govindji v. Amichand Khushaldas, and ors, M B Chothia, Part Heard.
742-16.—Pandia and Co., Laxmibai, widow v. Radhabai, Dubash and Co.
39-16.—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhaishanker K & G.
215-16.—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors, v. Ebrahimbhai, Mehta D & L, Little and Co.
138-16.—Vachha and Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, and anr, Surveyor and Co.
137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty and Bros., a firm, and anr, Hiralal and Co.
1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K R Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.
188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.
257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G. Dayabhai Tapidas, and ors v. Khimi Walji, and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.
1090-15.—Jam R & D, Mariambibi, widow, & anr v. Bismillabi, widow & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Sm B & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 10-16.—In Person, Korba Errayya Sayanna, v. Korba Sayanna Errayya, & ors.

SEARCHING PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done much service to the public by taking up the cause of railway passengers and exposing the tyranny of the companies' servants. I hope you will be pleased to give place to the following inconvenience as well in your paper.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway there are kept at certain stations excise officers, who search people for intoxicating drugs, as none is allowed to carry them without licence. As a general rule a passenger, if suspicious, may be searched only at his destination and should not be troubled three or four times on the way at the sepoy's whim.

I was travelling a few days back by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and though excise officers are stationed on Grant Road for the purpose and though I had to change the train without leaving the platform, and though I was booked direct to Bombay I was searched at the Ahmedabad station and was given much unnecessary trouble. I found the sepoy's suspicions disappeared as soon as some coin was slipped into their hands, and I saw many people were buying release from them in this way, but I thought it wrong to bribe them and consequently I was detained for a very long time until at last it was difficult for me to find a comfortable berth.

The Marwari Sammailan had drawn the attention of the Excise Collector to this inconvenience and the Sammailan was assured in reply that steps were taken to remedy the evil. For a time it was quite apparent, but again it has broken out with greater fury. Will not the authorities concerned take any pains to stop this trouble once for all?—Yours, etc.,

MADANLAL CHAUDHRY.
c/o. Marwari Sammailan.
Bombay, Aug. 13th, 1916.

ELECTION RULES IN U. P.

OPERATION OF NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The Local Government has published the rules sanctioned for election and class representation under the new Municipalities Act. Cawnpore will get twenty-nine elected members, of which ten will be by Muslims and two by Marwaris. Besides these the Upper India Chamber of Commerce will nominate three, and the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce (Indian organisation) two members. In spite of the Hindu resignations election rules for Allahabad are practically same as the draft rules to which objection was taken. Allahabad will have twenty-one elected members of which eight will be by Muslims. Lucknow will have twenty-four elected members.

LIFE IN CLERICAL DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall endeavour to give your readers some idea of the general experience of a member of the clerical service, and I sincerely trust my attempt will prove fairly interesting. In the first place I think it necessary to say that the head of a department or office assumes charge in a very lordly sort of way, as though he were painfully conscious of the words: "I am monarch of all I survey." I think it will be accepted as a general axiom that the instant one enters upon a life in the subordinate ranks he must bid good-bye to all feelings of independence or manliness of character, for the more you bow and scrape, and thus curry favour and the more subservient you are, the greater are your chances of adancement. The great tendency of subordinate service is to make a man a downright sycophant; and in consideration of the fact that one's prospects are substantially bettered thereby many a man probably unwillingly and against his better judgment, yields to the almost overpowering tendency and in this way surrenders and sacrifices for ever all that is grand, noble and sublime in his character. I am certainly not over-stating or exaggerating the facts of the case. A Gazetted officer, known shortly as a G.O., often considers himself a little G. O. D., and fancies he is the brain-box of the whole business, and that the members of the establishment are mere automata, only required to do the dog-work of the department. This is an attitude assumed by 90 per cent. of officers, and I am fairly sure my percentage is accurate. The mere clerk may be a very intelligent man with a university training, possessed with ideas and with originality to boot, but the mere fact that he is a clerk is quite sufficient to depreciate him in the eyes of his G. O., for he dare not make suggestions that are quite worthy of adoption, and he dare not, however submissively and humbly, question the dictum of his G. O., however glaringly wrong it may be. He must dumbly and dutifully obey automatically and mechanically, and thus gain "golden opinions." Should he attempt to deviate from this course in the slightest possible way he will be condemned as one guilty of insolence or insubordination, and woe betide him if he once earns such a reputation. He is overlooked and superseded times without number for no definite offence or shortcoming, but merely because he is not in the good graces of his office. There are instances in which a supersession has been openly but respectfully challenged, but the invariable reply has been that the appointment has been made by "selection." Oh Selection! what crimes have been committed in thy name!! The way you walk into an officer's presence has much to do with the estimation in which you are going to be held. If you shiver and shake, and quiver and quake; if your knees knock against each other, and if your tongue cleaves to the roof of your mouth, and the only words you are able to say resolve themselves into a few gutteral, almost indistinguishable sounds, you are at once dubbed a very respectful clerk,—though you have acted the part of a worm—and your officer will be disposed to speak to you rather encouragingly and of course condescendingly, for condescension is an ever present factor in such interviews. When standing myself as straight as a rod before the chief I have seen an Assistant, who is an officer, approach him in a very queer sort of way, for he actually almost touched the floor in the performance of his salutation which took the form of a grand salaam. The chief was a Rugby and Balliol College man. While the assistant who is a Christian had never left the shores of India. It was quite a treat to me to see the look of contempt in the chief's face. I must not fail to add that the assistant started life in the humblest ranks and on the lowest rung of the ladder. The chief I refer to was an exception to the general run of officers, and quite appreciated a manly attitude and demeanour in all those who came before him whatever their rank or station. Ordinarily, if a clerk were to approach the chief in a respectful but confident and manly way, he would be regarded as an insolent fellow. I am writing what is true, though it may seem to some to be a very unusual revelation. Before you can possibly expect promotion that is your just due, you must be a favourite with the officers, particularly with the one who has the most influence with the chief. Your work and abilities may be quite up to the mark. They may be openly acknowledged and freely recognized, but unless and until you are a favourite, you can make no headway. Indeed you must go out of your way considerably to please your officer in all things; if you can diplomatically flatter him so much the better for you. Is all this not repugnant to one possessed with decent feelings and gentlemanly instincts? But what other course are you to adopt if you have any desire to rise in the service, or even to retain your respective position on the list without a series of supersessions that will assuredly leave you disheartened, discouraged and digusted with yourself and all around you. It is quite a patent fact that sycophancy and subserviency are not restricted to the clerical branch, but are rife in the higher rungs of the ladder also.—Yours, etc.

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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—
Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a **False Feeling of Security**—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS:
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TONIC OF TONICS
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.
Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.
Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.
BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd of Shravan Vad, 1972
Mahomedan: 15th of Shawal, 1334
Parsi: 9th (Adar) of Aspandad, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 20th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 20 m. Sunset: 7 h. 7 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Lecture on "The Relations between Technics and Economics" by Mr. L. G. Khare, at Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 17.

"After-care Fund" and "Association" Meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

Special general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, at Khetwadi Main Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45, p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

ANDRADE—Mrs. Elizabeth Lobo, wife of Mr. C. P. Andrade, on the 13th evening at Bijoy, Mangalore.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A. D. C., Commanding.

August 15.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall this Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 17th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, at 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held next week as follows:—
Every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m.
Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.
Parade.—Monday, August 21st being a Public Holiday there will be a Field Day. All members are expected to attend.
Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.
Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6-35 a.m. One "Feed" to be carried on the saddle.
Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station, 7 a.m.
Smoking Concert.—At the Volunteer Club Saturday, 19th August, 9-30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from Troop Leaders or the Sergeant-Major, Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Headquarters.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

August 14.

No. 265. Duties.—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 14th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Chemmais.
Orderly Officer next for duty, 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant, E. E. Ballamy.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant, E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergeant, F. Power.
No. 266. Parades.—
Tuesday 7 a.m., N. C. O.'s 15 pdr. Skeleton Gun Drill at the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's statue.
Thursday 7 a.m., Physical Training Class.
Thursday 6-45 p.m., lecture at Headquarters by Captain H. Starkey, B. V. A., entitled "Range Finding Instruments, Land Service."
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Parades—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Entertainment Committee at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
A General Meeting will be held at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on 23rd instant, on business relating to B. V. A. Rifle Association.
Orderly Officers and Sergeants for the week are requested to sign the attendance book at Headquarters daily.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 15.

277. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 19th instant. Next for duty "E" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N.C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
278. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week das except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
279. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
280. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
281. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Company.—Coy. Parade to-day Tuesday, 15th instant and Thursday, 17th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.
Recruits.—Recruits will attend the above parades.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parades.
Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at the Gymkhana, to-day Tuesday, 15th at 7-15 a.m. and at Headquarters on Friday, 18th instant, a 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Volunteer Club.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club on Saturday August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price one Rupee each, which may be obtained from the Sergeant-Major at Headquarters.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R.M.S. Caledonia which left London on the 25th ultimo, and has on board the mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Port Said on Sunday, the 13th instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mandala, with the homeward mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MALWA.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa (voyage from Sydney to London), which left Bombay yesterday:—

Mr. D. M. Hughes, Mrs. Corlette, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and infant, Mrs. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Firkins and infant, Mrs. C. Tiddeman, Miss E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. and Miss Hutton, Miss V. Mercer, Mr. D. J. Rose, Mme. Boemfee, Miss B. Day (Mrs. Wall), Mr. G. F. Chaffery, Capt. John Smith, Miss B. Butler, Mr. E. Nally, Mr. W. Burridge, Mrs. and Master McDonald and infant, Mrs. G. Tottell, Lt.-Col. Boam, Capt. Brew, Capt. Fitzhardinge, Capt. A. M. Gribble, Capt. Sommerville, Lt. F. G. A. Couper, Lt. R. C. Ross, Lt. R. Latter, Lt. R. Mitchel, Capt. B. Donovan, Lt. C. H. G. Weston, Lt. F. C. W. Wright, Lt. O. B. P. Flood, Lt. Lette, Mr. N. T. Miller, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. T. N. McCarthy, Mrs. and Capt. Scott, Mrs. Magenis and infant, Mrs. Moore and infant, Mrs. J. Adame, Mr. E. Wellard, Mr. J. B. Richardson, Mr. C. H. Hickson, Mrs. J. N. Foot, Mr. B. Kindred, Dr. B. Thornton, Lady Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. E. Hill Hughes, Mr. R. T. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. Howison, Mr. J. C. Bayley, Mr. E. H. Thistle, Mr. E. Hall Hall, Mr. G. L. Trouncer, Mrs. James and infant, Sister E. S. Hayes, Mr. G. J. Greer, Mr. M. Tarachand, Sir S. Blancha, Mr. Jules Muller, Dr. W. H. Mineford, Miss L. E. Hallam, Mr. A. H. Sing, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. C. M. Wall, Mr. J. G. Hogg, Master and Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Welseley and 2 children, Mr. Blnett, Chief Stwd. Gibbe, Mr. C. R. Camidge, Mr. R. A. Cormac, Comd. J. R. Foster, Miss Huffton, and Mahd. Khan Hyatt.

OLD OFFENDER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

SIX MONTHS FOR A TIN OF BUTTER

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar charged one Antone Caetan Borgis with the theft of a tin of butter, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to the s. s. Kashmir. The accused pleaded guilty and as he had five previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BOY'S MISADVENTURE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged Francis Delgado, a young schoiboy of about 14 years of age with doing a rash act and thereby causing hurt to his little cousin Dolly Pais. The facts were that the boy's father, one Mr. Delgado who is employed in the Bombay Port Trust, possessed a powerful air-gun. Mr. Delgado was out on Friday afternoon when his son, the accused, got hold of the gun and finding some bullets handy, loaded it and wanted to shoot a pigeon when the little girl, who was hurt was hit on the forehead just about half an inch above the left eye. As there was no evidence that the boy was guilty, of committing a rash act the Magistrate discharged him.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BHULESHWAR

A BOY KILLED.

The rear half of a three-storied house in Bhoiwada 2nd Lane, Bhuleshwar, came down yesterday morning, with the result that a boy lost his life and three women and a man sustained injuries. The Fire Brigade, the police and the men of the Municipal Engineering Department hurried to the scene of the disaster and worked energetically to rescue the persons buried under the debris. They succeeded in rescuing three women and a man, who were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were detained for treatment. A little later the dead body of a Brahmin boy, aged ten years, was recovered from the debris in an inner room of the house. The injured persons are doing well at the hospital.

The house belonged to one Hargovindas Tulsidas, on the ground floor of which a Marwari tailor kept his shop whilst the three upper floors were tenanted by Hindus.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR T. HOLLAND ON ORGANISATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORK.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

At the annual general meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to-day, Sir Thomas Holland said that some of the problems that were of interest to planters were of importance to all, especially such matters as the work of the scientific department. He referred to the growing importance of science in relation to industry and said that one of the questions which the Commission would have to deal with was of organising scientific work with relation to industries and technology. There would be other questions such as transport facilities and advertising of products, within the scope of the enquiry of the Commission and the views of the planting community in these matters would be of great importance.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

NEW VARIETIES.

The Star turn this evening will be presented by Hanvarr and Lee, a pair of new arrivals, who should win their way to immediate success. Their offering "Some Juggler" and "A Comedy Girl," in which the latter, a dainty and charming comedienne, reverses the usual order of things by shouldering the role of laughter-maker, while her companion goes through a maze of evolutions with clubs, chairs, crockery and indeed everything moveable that was on the stage. Hanvarr's manipulation of the clubs is a revelation. He essays a number of feats new to Bombay audiences, which are marked with cleanness and finish which are seldom attained by balancers. The girl's stage frolics and winsomness are an entertainment in themselves, and the popularity of the "turn" is assured and will no doubt repeat the great success achieved by Brull and Hemsley who finished a record season of five weeks last night.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A BIG FILM SUCCESS.

Few films exhibited at the Royal Opera House have scored the success which met "Secret Love" when it was first shown on Sunday evening, and the comedy and topical gazette which were also included in the programme were worthy pictures to accompany such an attraction. No fewer than five screen stars are to be seen: something like a record for a single bill in Bombay.

"Secret Love" is an American version of Mrs. Burnett's book "That Lass o'Lowne's," and though the Lancashire scenes were, naturally, taken in California, they are remarkably realistic. A special feature of the entertainment is the appropriate music rendered by the European orchestra, under Signor Mori.

SEAMEN'S WAR RISKS COMPENSATION SCHEME.

RULES OF APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay issued yesterday states that the Seamen's War Risks Compensation Scheme was made applicable to lascars and other Indians, including Goanese, employed as part of the crew of British merchant vessels, who are killed through the operation of war. Pensions have in some cases been sanctioned by the Board of Trade to the widows and children of some of the seamen thus killed and enquiries are in progress in the case of other claimants. In several cases the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company have made advances to dependants. In the meanwhile the Government of Bombay have been authorised to pay at their discretion an advance, not exceeding one month's salary except in very special circumstances, in the case of those dependants who have not yet received such advances or those whose pensions have not yet been sanctioned. Applications for these advances should be addressed either to the Shipping Master, Bombay, or to the Collector or Political Officer in charge of the District or Political Agency in which the applicant resides.

"THE TIMES" ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"THOROUGH REFORMATION" NEEDED.

In our "Topics of the Week" on Sunday we referred to the very violent attack on the Government of India appearing in "The Times" (London) during mail week. The following is the text of the article referred:

But the deepest causes of the Mesopotamian failure lie around the fact that the system under which the military organization of India is controlled has failed to stand the test of war. We pointed out yesterday the circumstances under which the Commander-in-Chief in India was made responsible for the duties of Military Supply. There are other defects, first among which is that the Commander-in-Chief, while overwhelmed with details, enjoys a degree of unquestioned control which none but the greatest men could safely exercise. Various unwise practices have resulted from this position. The Military Secretary to the Viceroy now performs duties which were never contemplated. In past times he was major-domo of the Viceregal household, paid the grocery bills, and supervised the lists of invitations. Now he is the channel through which the files of the Army Department reach the Viceroy, a most inexpedient form of procedure which was introduced by Lord Minto, was continued by Lord Hardinge, and doubtless obtains to-day. Meanwhile the Government of India, as constitutionally devised, seems to have partly abdicated its functions. India is supposed to be governed, not by the Viceroy, but by the Governor-General-in-Council, a body consisting of the Viceroy and seven Executive Ministers, including the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Courtenay Ilbert says in his classic work on the subject that "the Council usually meets once a week." This salutary and constitutional practice has largely fallen into abeyance during the last ten years. Members of Council have most improperly ignored their collective responsibilities, and have become absorbed in the work of their own Departments. No Member can request the Viceroy to call a Council, and sometimes many weeks have passed without any meeting. If a return were published giving the occasions and dates on which the Council has met during the last ten years, it would show the astonishing degree to which the principle defined by Sir Courtenay Ilbert has lapsed. The Council had no share in the decision to send Indian troops to Europe, and we should very much like to know whether it was ever invited to consider the proposal to advance to Baghdad. Side by side with a thorough reformation of the Indian system of military control there should be an emphatic reversion to an observance of the statutes which enjoin that India must be governed by a Governor-General-in-Council. The men most to blame are the Members of Council, who accepted offices which they failed to fulfil; but Simla has had some very weak teams in the last few years, and the prevalent indifference to external events since the war began has been unwholesomely reflected in the barring gaieties of the summer capital of India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with much interest the leading article in your issue of 12th instant, reviewing the results of the working of the Bank of Bombay during the year ended 30th June 1916. Amongst other things you have brought to light certain broad facts in respect of the profits made by the Bank during the past year, on which you say "all interested in banking should ruminate." At the outset I must say that I am not in any way connected with any bank but am interested in banking to which profession I belonged until lately for a number of years. I now proceed with the examination of the broad facts established by you at the close of your article and wish to record in that behalf my own findings which hope you will be pleased to publish so that your readers may see that the profits made by the bank during the past year disclose a state of affairs which is not only as bad as shown by you but *still worse*.

Other Deposits (i.e., Private Deposits as distinguished from public (Government) Deposits) amounted to Rs. 10.79 crores on 31st December 1915 and Rs. 11.78 crores on 30th June 1916. These deposits are three kinds viz. fixed (payable at the expiry of the stipulated period and received at interest which for one or more years' deposits is fixed at 3½ per cent. per annum and for short period deposits fluctuates according to bank rates) savings (payable on demand and received at interest which is fixed at 3 per cent. per annum) and current (payable on demand but received *without payment of interest*). I am sorry you are not right in saying that the bank had "average private deposits of Rs. 11.28 crores (half of Rs. 10.79 plus 11.78 equal to 22.57 crores) on which it allows no interest whatever as other banks do" because if that were so, it would follow that the bank had no fixed and savings deposits which is not a fact. This raises a question, what then is the average amount of current deposits who the bank had. As the balance sheets (weekly or half yearly) of the Bank of Bombay as also the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras never disclose the details of "other deposits" under the headings such as above, as they ought to, (because it can hardly reflect credit on these Presidency banks that they should make an exhibition of hide-and-seek affairs not only in this respect but in respect of their profit and loss account which must always disclose fairly and fully the details of their total expenditure and their total income including details of all sorts of provisions made therefrom which in all fairness must be made public so that the losses, if any incurred, should not be secretly provided for as at present but must see the light of the day), it cannot be stated with any degree of certainty what the actual average amount of current deposits the Bank of Bombay had. This then raises another question, how to find out even approximately the amount of current deposits the bank had, from its balance sheets. To this my answer is that the bank holds cash balances and investments (less by Rs. 9 lakhs on account of Reserve Fund which under the Presidency Bank Act of 1876 has necessarily to form part of these investments not against deposits which are fixed but against deposits (public, current and savings) which are payable on demand. It then follows that the cash balances and investments (less by Rs. 90 lakhs on account of Reserve Fund) of the bank represent public, current and savings deposits. Let us now have a look at the figures and our findings are as under:—

In crores of rupees	Cash balances	Investments. Exclusive of Reserve Fund.	Total.
31st Dec. 1915	4.24	1.87	6.11
30th June 1916	5.95	2.36	8.31

	Public, Current and Savings Deposits.	Less Public Deposits.	Current and Savings Deposits.
31st Dec. 1915	6.11	1.36	4.75
30th June 1916	8.31	2.68	5.63

	Other (Private) Deposits.	Less Current and Savings Deposits.	Fixed Deposits.
31st Dec. 1915	10.79	4.75	6.04
30th June 1916	11.78	5.68	6.10

It will now become increasingly evident that the average amount of current deposits which the bank had (*i.e.*, average private deposits on which it allows no interest whatever as other banks do—to quote your own words) was 5 crores of rupees (and not Rs. 11.28 crores as stated by you) of which 3 crores of rupees were held in cash and the remaining crores of rupees as investments in securities from which the bank cleared an average rate of 4 per cent. per annum and that the average amount of fixed deposits which the bank had was 6 crores of rupees.

Having established two of the most important facts on analysing the figures as above, I must say that the true analysis of the figures of profits made by the bank during the past year and the conclusions to be arrived at on the basis thereof would be as under and not as determined by you:—

Of the gross profits of Rs. 32.75 lakhs made by the bank during the year ended 30th June, 1916, (Rs. 13.77 lakhs on 31st December, 1915 and Rs. 18.98 lakhs on 30th June 1916), the following deductions of the aggregate amount of Rs. 23.0 lakhs must be made:—

Rs. 8.0 lakhs being yield from current deposits including public deposits which cost the bank not a single pie by way of interest but which enabled the bank to invest therefrom on an average 2 crores of rupees in Government and other authorised securities at the average rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Rs 15.0 lakhs being yield from fixed deposits of 6 crores of rupees. These deposits are raised (at an average rate of 3½ per cent. per annum) and loaned out (at an average rate of at least 6 per cent. per annum) per cent. per annum as profit.

Total Rs. 23.0 lakhs.

There would remain Rs. 9.75 lakhs (and not Rs. 12,57 lakhs as determined by you) which represent the true earnings of the bank as under:—Rs. 3.60 lakhs on reserve fund of Rs. 9 lakhs invested at an average rate of 4 per cent. per annum; Rs. 6.15 lakhs on capital of one crore of rupees, total Rs. 9.75 lakhs. The yield of Rs. 6.15 lakhs which is equal to 6.15 per cent. per annum on the capital of one crore of rupees may apparently seem satisfactory but in reality it is not so because at rates of interest which on an average yield the bank a margin of at least 2 1/2 it includes not only interest earned thereon but the amount of commission, exchange and transfer fees (of shares) earned by the bank during the past years. If the amount on account of the last mentioned items were only Rs. 2.15 lakhs if not Rs. 3.15 lakhs the yield of Rs. 6.15 lakhs on the capital of one crore of rupees would in reality be Rs. 4.0 lakhs or Rs. 3.0 lakhs. The actual percentage would thus come to 4 per cent. per annum or 3 per cent. per annum instead of 6 per cent. per annum, which the bank has had no difficulty in earning. This difference of 2 or 3 per cent. per annum is by no means small because it amounts to the tune of Rs. 2.0 lakhs or Rs. 3.0 lakhs. Thereby hangs a mystery which I must leave to the bank to clear up.

Another thing which is most remarkable is that the total yield Rs. 9.75 lakhs on the Capital and Reserve Fund of Rs. 1.90 crores, is wholly swallowed by the working expense of the bank which are ever on the increase,—working expenses (Rs. 5.34 lakhs) during the half year ended 30th June, 1916, exceeded the working expenses (Rs. 4.34 lakhs) during the half year ended 31st December, 1915, by no less than a lakh of rupees. This is a state of affairs for which the bank owes an explanation to its shareholders with special reference to the lion's share a handful of the European staff of the bank actually swallows up, year in and year out.

It will now be seen that the total yield from current and fixed deposits which last year amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs represents the net profits of the bank,—a fact which will conclusively show that the suggestion of one shareholder viz., Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal to the bank authorities at the last annual meeting of the bank that "the time had come when the bank *should* pay interest on current accounts" is hardly a sensible one because its adoption would entail considerable reduction (of about 25 per cent.) in the net profits of the bank which would be reflected in the dividends in respect of the shares of the bank as also their price on the stock exchange, which Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal and the shareholders of the bank at large have had the chance of realising at present. The bank is the banker of the Government and other local bodies such as Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipalities and Local Boards etc., as also other banks in the Bombay Presidency and it has had no difficulty whatsoever in commanding current deposits including public to the tune of 7 crores of rupees without payment of interest and there is no reason why it should now take the retrograde step suggested by the aforesaid Khan Bahadur. He, I am sure, knows full well that the bank is not a charitable institution and it would therefore be interesting to know the reasons which actuated him to bring forward a suggestion detrimental to his own interest as also to the interest of the shareholders of the bank at large. Compliments to the bank authorities from the aforesaid Khan Bahadur who I am sorry to say could not appreciate what is good in his own interest, become valueless at the hands of.

AN ANALYSER.

Bombay, August 14th, 1916.

DEATH OF A CANTANKEROUS SEAMAN.

FATAL FALL DURING A FIGHT.

A fight occurred on Sunday evening outside the Castle Bar on Carnac Road between two European seamen named William Eccleson, employed on board the s.s. Incemore, and Michael Ratcliffe, employed on board the s.s. Standish Hall. Eccleson fell in the course of the struggle and was rendered unconscious. He was picked up by the police and removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, without regaining consciousness.

In the evening, Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased.

The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the deceased, Ratcliffe and two other seamen went to the Castle Bar and had some drinks. The deceased then called Ratcliffe a dog and told him to walk out of the shop. The latter did not do so and there was an altercation. Subsequently, when they left the shop and were on the footpath outside the deceased again abused Ratcliffe. The latter threw his cap down, took his coat off and challenged him. The deceased aimed a blow at him and Ratcliffe struck him on the face. The deceased fell, and was taken to hospital.

Captain J. Hughes, master of the s.s. Incemore, deposed that the deceased was a cantankerous man and caused a lot of trouble. He had to make a complaint against him for insult and assault.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from fracture of the skull, caused by a fall during a fight with Ratcliffe, and that the fight was the result of an unprovoked insult and assault committed by the deceased upon Ratcliffe.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack of cholera on Sunday. Byculla reported two attacks and two deaths from plague and Worli two attacks and one death. The total mortality from all causes was 66 against 68 on the corresponding day of last year and 70 on that of 1914. Of the 2,466 rats caught 10 were found to be infected.

TOMORROW'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Radiant 9-12, Sunfire 9-9, Bandit 9-2, Polish 8-13, Pastime 8-12, Criton 8-10, Primrose Morn 8-8, Andrews 8-6, Joyous Gard 8-5, Binfield Grove 8-0, Fire Finch 7-12, Vanity Box 7-12, Black Kite 7-11, Pantomine II 7-9, Twa Bridge 7-8, Anthracite 7-0.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Silver Thrush 9-5, Manilla 9-2, Le Soleil 8-13, Double Chin 8-12, Royal Ambition 8-11, Matchless Maid 8-10, Martinet 8-9, Philanthropist 8-6, Tito 8-3, Wavestar 7-6, Dunskey 7-5.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sparkes 9-7, Airman 9-2, St. Alban 7-8, Spoofer 8-4, Pension 8-8, North 7-5, Lord Robert 7-2, Ambrey 9-4, Silver Memory 7-12, Adelaide II 7-1.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dick Turpin 9-12, Lucky Maid 8-1, Namuna 7-13, Valiant 9-0, Crowbar 8-0, Tango III 7-8, Black Friar 8-3, Kestrel II 8-0.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Thank You 9-0, Beyrut 8-3, Mexico 7-13, Money Gold 8-10, Kayid II 8-0, Black Mail 7-8, Night Hawk 7-3.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Malacca 8-8, Excelsior 9-6, Longboat 9-5, Solar Star 9-1, Iron Chest 8-12, Black Hussar 8-11, Section 8-7, Mukbal 8-3, Aurora 8-2, Gazal 7-10, Tammooz 9-5, Ruby Mine 9-4, Bigllg 8-9, Ajmer 8-8, Planet 7-7, Powerful 7-4.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Quality 9-12, Winchester 9-8, Dhuidan 9-6, Vellard 8-12, Mathat-baig 8-6, Crusader 8-3, Ata Allah 8-3, Burg 8-0, Fado 7-12, Full Moon 7-12, Gazal 7-11, Peace Maker 7-10, Red Cross 7-10, Arrow 7-7, Tenebreuse 8-11, Planet 7-7, Investment 7-5.

ENTRIES FOR FIFTH EXTRA.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's St. Andrews.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's Radiant.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and E. C. Ramshar's Pantomine II.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's Jove Yellow Jester.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's Joyous Gard.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Silver Balm, Patrick and Criton.
Mr. Kelso's Vanadium.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Kilboi.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Shining Way.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' St. Guthlac.
Raja of Jalpaiguri's Bydand.
Mr. M. Gooldass' Sunfire and Matchlock.
Messrs. E. M. Garda and M. Gooldass' Meddling.
Aga Kochick Shah's Matchless Maid.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Laveco.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Jacamar.

THE KADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's Beyrut.
Mr. R. R. Gahagan's Durban.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Heath's Night Hawk, Malbar, and Abdul Malik.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer.
Messrs. M. Gooldass and P. Mathradass' Rulez and Tajitmulook.
Mr. E. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-mulk.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 8 furlongs.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's Penny Pie and Hoppner.
Frank's Romaneque.
Heath's Silver Thrush, Lady James and Corridor.
J. Stewart's Anthracite.
J. K. Irani's Richard II.
G. K.'s Madrina.
J. L. Ainsworth's Carpentia.
S. A. Wahed's Derina.
Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
R. R. S.'s Tartania, Bunty and Dunskey.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pusey's Llangeinor.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap, and Rolling Stock.
Mr. T. Ferguson's Dumfries.
Zamindar of Nazergunge's Miss Drake.
Mr. M. Gooldass' Gipsys Advice and Royal Ambition.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vidi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Flamen.
Mr. Pitt's Triple Alliance and Impecunious.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Kangaroo.
A. Watson's Silver Memory.
D. Pallonjee's Decorum.
A. S. Oomer's Athlete.
Mr. Frank's Matchless.
Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey.
Ahmed Sait's Lord Robert.
R. H. Gahagan's Pension, Spring Daisy and North.
Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. J. K. Irani's King's Head.
Mr. C. N. Radia's Edmyne.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's St. Alban and Final Proof.
Mr. M. Gooldass' Yuan, Gibberish and Borgia.
Q. Taipal's Adelaide II.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Villeroy.
Miss. Bleach's Orifiamme.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's Airmans.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 4 mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Malacca and Nawabzada.
Ali bin Talib's Moolton, Brimo, Tammooz, and White Silk.
Roosi's Excelsior.
Towfik Esmail's Ajmer.
Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
R. H. Gahagan's Section.
Mr. Heath's Bruce and Makbul.
T. D. Moore's Chaser.
S. A. Wahed's Black Hussar and Khalkvi Miseer.
Manuk's Iron Chest.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Longboat.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Aurora and Ruby Fish.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Dara Cowasjee's Powerful and Red Cross.
Messrs. M. Gooldass and P. Mathradass' Ruby Mine and Royal Court.
A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's Gazal.
Mr. E. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-mulk.
Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Kour Sarnam Singh's Ali Baba.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.

Mr. Frank's Royalist.
K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kalumera.
A. A. Dharamsey's Safi.
Cecil's Archer.
G. R. Valimahomed's Burchan.
Khalaf bin Sait's Murpho.
Messrs. Yasar Abdoola and Juseus Sheriff's Jemadar.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Clever Boy.
Khan Bahadur Ismar Hasan Khan's Oxford.
Mr. T. Batteman's Challenger.
Dara Cowasjee's Eldorado.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Burg.
Buder bin Alwash's Dhaidan.
Mowlud Haji Ali's Vellard.
Ahmed Hazamy's Fado.
R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
J. Stewart's Arrow.
J. L. Ainsworth's Mat-hat-baig.
S. A. Wahed's Peace Maker.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pusey's Tenebreuse.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Full Moon.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quality.
Messrs. M. Gooldass and P. Mathradass' Winchester and Crusader.
Mrs. Redpath's Rummy.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Lord Haldane's Appeal	6
A Wider Franchise for Europeans.	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Municipal Corporation	8
Bank of Bombay	8
Bombay Amusement	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poona Racing	5
Life in Clerical Departments	4
Flow of Victory	9
Hyderabad Municipal Committee	8
Fatal Riding Accident in Calcutta.	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	2
THE WEATHER	2
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 15, 1916.

LORD HALDANE'S APPEAL.

The most important utterance on after-war reconstruction delivered recently is that by Lord Haldane in the House of Lords calling attention to "the training of the nation, and to the necessity of preparing for the future." If the war had not broken out, there would have been, he said, a great campaign on education conducted by him. The war has made Lord Haldane obnoxious to some people and if the "Morning Post" could have its way, he would be reduced to silence. But even if that could be done, the subject on which he spoke, must continue to be vocal. It is more urgent now than it ever was before. Lord Haldane surveyed the whole field of education in England with the encyclopoedic thoroughness characteristic of him and especially laid emphasis with untiring insistence on the national need of scientific direction. "We are at this moment engaged," he began, "in a tremendous struggle in which our life and freedom are at stake." But the war is not the only struggle. "There is a larger rivalry," he proceeded, "a rivalry more peaceful, less obvious, less rapid in its progress, but not less decisive if we are to hold our own and maintain our place. That rivalry is one in which knowledge, skill and foresight are as much required as they are in war." The great and urgent proposition that he laid down was that the English people have to do their utmost to prepare the future generation intellectually, morally and physically to endure the strain which it will have to face.

A great deal has been done in the past, a great deal is being done in the present but the point, which Lord Haldane was principally concerned to dwell upon was that other nations have been coming up and devoting themselves with an assiduity and a science which is in excess in some respects of that of the English people and it is from this excess of assiduity on their part that the danger to the latter arises. "I hold my countrymen in some respects higher than the people of any nation I know," Lord Haldane was careful to insist, "but where we have been lacking has been in the scientific direction of our abundant energy; and in order to obtain that scientific direction training and education are necessary of a kind which we have not yet known, which other nations are putting in practice, and which, if we do not learn to apply, we shall find ourselves inevitably left behind." The problem, therefore, according to him, is to make education interesting by showing the great need that there is for it and by showing what it means. This means the training of the mind in the widest and most comprehensive sense, so that when the time arrives the youth of the country may be able to turn, it may be, to science, it may be to the humanities, or it may be to any of the thousand and one subjects which are covered by the field of knowledge in the twentieth century. "If you want to produce more science in the country," he declared, "as a necessary preliminary you must produce more education in the widest sense." Throughout his speech he turned to Germany for some of his illustrations, using them, however, as examples of the defects as well as the virtues of systematical instruction, and even pointing to the rigidity of certain German social distinctions in education with a view to heightening the merit of more flexible ideas of his own countrymen:

Take the case of the most formidable enemy country with whom we shall have to enter into acute rivalry in neutral markets after the war is over—Germany. I am not taking Germany because I have any admiration for the German system. It has several defects which would make it most unwise for us to copy it exactly, but it also has great virtues, and I do not wonder at the German Government intending to spend large sums of money on education in view of the tremendous effort that she is going to make to wrest the markets of the world from us when the war is over. Where the German system excels is that it provides a special system of training for the artisan under which an army of trained workmen is provided to cater for the trade in neutral markets. That is a matter which is very much overlooked in this country at the present moment.

Again there is a great difference between England and Germany in the matter of secondary schools.

In Germany the secondary schools is the strongest point in the educational movement. They are thoroughly organised and virtually compulsory. The preliminary studies with which the time of our universities is taken up are completed in Germany in the secondary schools. It is, however, a defect in the German system that a hard-and-fast line is drawn between various classes,—the aristocratic class. We are more fortunate in this country. We do provide means for not merely the small 10 per cent. getting up the educational ladder, but the children of the working classes, if they have exceptional aptitude, can obtain, by bursaries and scholarships, the benefit of secondary education. As secondary education is the strongest point in the German system, it is the weakest in ours, except in Scotland, where there have been great reforms.

Turning to the domain of industry, Lord Haldane said that England suffered from the want of experts. "It is no use saying to manufacturers," he continued, "'Employ more chemists' We are not training them. On inquiry I found that there are only 1,500 trained chemists in this country. On the other hand, four German chemical firms, who have played havoc with our trade, employed 1,000 trained chemists."

Though speaking somewhat gloomily of the situation, Lord Haldone took care to refer to the progress already made. But, as he insisted, while a great deal has been done and is being done, a great deal more will have to be done. And this task of the Government is made easier by the new spirit animating the nation. "We have reached a period," he said,

"We have reached a period when the nation is taking a far larger view of the matter. Everywhere you see the most magnificent public spirit. People are not only ready to contribute their money and pay any taxes, but the sons and daughters of every class of the community are ready to throw their energies and abilities into the production of things necessary to ensure victory. That spirit is going to stay. I believe it is going to influence us profoundly and that we shall be influenced still more profoundly by those who come back from the war."

In fact the old order is passing away, giving way to the new. "Old methods," Lord Haldane concluded, "will not avail us any longer. That is why I hope that his Majesty's Government will take the lead in preparing for the struggle that lies before us. The sands are sinking in the glass, and when the war is over that struggle will be upon us immediately. 'There is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.' Let us see to it that we are prepared so that we may not lose the tide."

Lord Haldane's appeal was made to the British Government only so far as the situation in his own country is concerned. But it is not necessary to say that the necessity of the immediate and vigorous action that he advocated is even more crying in this country than in England. And it is for this reason that the importance of his speech to us lies not so much in the details of the reforms which he indicated as in the question which he raised, not whether this or that extension or improvement of the educational system is to be adopted, but whether there is to be any serious reform at all. It is easy enough to draw up an educational programme which would meet with the approval of all educationists as well as the authorities,—and such a programme has been time and again drawn up by leaders of public opinion in this country,—but the great obstacle that has always obtruded itself is the want of a driving force, if not the will, to carry it through. And the real danger which menaces the future of education in this country, as in England, is the probability that a few slipshod adjustments here and there will be held a sufficient substitute for the thorough overhauling of the machine which is indispensable,—and all this on the facile excuse of financial considerations. On the other hand, if the war has taught any lesson more clearly than others it is the necessity that we must give up the old-world notion of cutting the coat according to the cloth and adopt instead, the view that if the interests of the country demand a new coat, the cloth can be obtained, the only question to be discussed being the best means of obtaining it.

A WIDER FRANCHISE FOR EUROPEANS

The European Association have again addressed the Home Department of the Government of India on the question of the representation of the non-official European community on the Imperial Legislative Council. It is contended on behalf of the Association that in 1913 when its membership was only 2,049, the Governor-General in Council recognised the force of the arguments it adduced but it was stated it could only be attained in two ways, either by the withdrawal of a seat from some other interest already represented or by an increase in the permissible maximum number of seats by means of parliamentary legislation. The Governor-General in Council was at the time disinclined to proceed in either direction. In May 1915 when further representations were made the number had risen to 3,384. By the middle of last month the membership was over four thousand and branches were distributed all over India thus providing the Government with the nucleus of an electorate which would be completely representative of the community both in geographical distribution and in constitution. In their last letter on the subject, dated 4th June, 1915, the Government of India promised that the claim of Europeans would be considered if and when modifications in the constitution of the Council came under consideration.

It is now urged that,

the time when this condition will be realised is rapidly approaching, for it is becoming increasingly evident that one of the first results of Imperial readjustments after the war will be the expansion of the Legislative Councils in India both Imperial and Provincial. As the European Association has pointed out on several occasions. Europeans are represented in the Imperial Council only through the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. These are the premier commercial bodies in the East, but representatives so chosen naturally and rightly feel themselves elected specially to represent commercial and industrial interests. In addition the European community in India needs representation on a wider franchise with a broader mandate.

We can only say that, if the European community in India needs representation on a wider franchise with a broader mandate,—and we agree that it does,—the claim made by the European Association is astounding. It is true that the whole question of European representation on the Councils needs overhauling. At present the average European has no franchise and no representation, for the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association representatives represent special interests which have little to do with the needs and interests of the community as a whole. It is a mystery to many a European, who is neither a member of a Chamber of Commerce or a Trades Association,—and such are the majority,—why he should have no representation in the Councils, and why such should be given to a handful of shopkeepers, not all of them British subjects, merely because they clamour for it. But the claim of the European Association to carry the mandate of the community is also far-fetched. The European Association is governed by a fiery body of politicians whose methods by no means always commend themselves to many in the community, and its membership, in which the Calcutta element predominates, is too small to entitle it to put forward a claim to give the European community representation on a wider basis. The matter can, after all, be settled in a very simple fashion. Abolish special representation altogether and enfranchise every European in the country who pays income-tax, which would bring in practically the whole community, and allot representatives to each province for the Imperial and Provincial legislatures. If that were done we should have genuine European representation on the Councils on a broad, equitable and popular basis, instead of as at present, the representation of a few favoured bodies. If nomination by Government is retained after the reform and expansion of the Councils to which the Association looks forward, such special commercial or other interests as need representation can be given it by nomination.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Tilak to Appeal.

We understand that Mr. Tilak has decided to appeal to the High Court against the decision of the District Magistrate of Poona, binding him over to be of good behaviour for a year. We propose, therefore, to defer for the present any comments that we might otherwise have made on the case.

Great Britain as a Borrower.

It is not a little paradoxical that Great Britain who has given substantial monetary aid to her Allies in the way of loans during the war should herself be a borrower. Two years ago who would have dared to predict that the British Government would borrow money from the United States, much less a little State like Norway? Yet such is now a matter of actual fact. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the British and French Governments raised a loan in the United States. Now the former has borrowed £2,200,000 and the latter £1,390,000 from Norway, which must feel quite puffed up with importance as a lender to such mighty States. These credits, however, are, of course, only for the purpose of helping to regulate exchange, which owing to the war has been very much against England in Scandinavia. In normal times the sovereign will purchase 18.15 Swedish, Norwegian or Danish Kroner but during the six weeks prior to the negotiation of the two loans it had been as low as 15.75.

Profits on Exchange.

It has been not at all uncommon, remarks the "New Statesman," for this exchange to fluctuate 1 krone within a week, and the handicap this is to the British importer of Scandinavian dairy produce, etc., may be imagined. In ordinary times, of course, the fluctuations in the exchange occur within very narrow limits, governed merely by the cost of transport of gold; but we are not living in normal times. One of the results has been that holders of Scandinavian securities which are payable or are convertible into their home currency, find themselves able to sell them back to Sweden, Norway, or Denmark at a profit, or practically without loss, owing to the gain on the exchange. The Scandinavian countries boast that every exchange in the world is now in their favour. Another country whose exchange is against us is Holland, and the Shell Transport and Trading Co. has made £6C,000 profits solely on its remittances from Holland to this country, which sum it has placed to a special reserve. This company's shares, by the way, have been very firm and are now quoted at £5 12s. ex div.

The Motor Danger in New York.

People who seem to think that Bombay is peculiar in having motor-car accidents and that offending motorists are leniently dealt with here, may be interested to know that in New York City in 1914 out of 6,000 convictions of motorists all with the exceptoin of twelve got off with fines. This was mentioned by Judge Nott in sentencing a chauffeur named Riordan. It appeared that in August last (1915) Riordan's car, which had no lights, struck Miss Lillian Carlson at 10-30 p.m. in Central Park West. The woman had one arm broken, her jaw fractured and her collar bone broken and was in the hospital 2½ months. After running over the woman Riordan left her in the roadway and raced away in an effort to escape. Previously he had been arrested many times. In sentencing Riordan Judge Nott lectured city magistrates.

"In 1914," he said, "eleven of twenty city magistrates never imposed a prison sentence on a reckless driver. Of 6,000 convictions of speeders all with the exception of twelve got off with fines. This is a sad commentary on efforts being made to protect human life from members of the community who have no regard for the safety of others.

"The time has come to stop this evil. Drivers of automobiles who disregard human life must be punished. Hundreds of men, women and children are either killed or maimed in our city streets by careless automobilists. A pedestrian has rights which must be respected by automobile operators."

This picture of New York as a home for road-hogs leaves Bombay standing on a pinnacle of virtue. It will be noticed also that it takes about nine months in New York to get a man tried and punished. It is interesting to note that this man was sentenced for a term of from 6 months to 3 years, which means that, if he behaves, he will come out in six months, but if he does not he can be kept for three years.

The Prime Minister's Salary.

A curious blunder,—and not the only one by the way,—was made by Mr. Binning in addressing the magistrate in the Tilak Prosecution when he said that the Prime Minister of England is without salary. Technically that may be so because there is no salary attaching to the office of Prime Minister as such. But the holder of the office has never yet been without salary. As a matter of fact there was no such office until ten years ago, and the title was merely one of courtesy given to the Minister who was leader of the Government. In 1905, however, King Edward thought it was an anomaly that the head of the Cabinet, should have no precedence as such, merely taking precedence from the particular office he filled, and letters-patent were issued creating the office of Prime Minister and giving it precedence next after the Archbishops The Prime Minister, is still, however, not a Minister as such, but by reason of his carrying a portfolio, generally, of course, that of the First Lord of the Treasury to which there belongs a salary of £5,000 a year. For 75 years the Prime Ministers of England invariably held this office, until the sequence was broken by Lord Salisbury, who was his own foreign secretary, as which he also drew a salary of £5,000 a year. Since then the succeeding Premiers have all held the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Belloc's View of the Offensive.

One hears little of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, nowadays, but he is still writing with great discrimination and much perspicacity about the war. The following passage in the last issue of "Land and Water." is interesting:—

Long before the Allies should have reached St. Quentin (should their attack in this particular sector (Combles-Peronne) be carried so far), the enemy would obviously be compelled to abandon, Roye, Noyon, and all the head of his great salient in France. Such a development, such a change upon the map, should the enemy be compelled to it, will provoke I know not what enthusiasm. That enthusiasm will be misplaced. If the enemy retired in time and in good order, without serious loss, he would be the stronger for his retirement (because he would have shortened his line). The object of Europe in this movement is not thus to strengthen the enemy. The object which the forces of civilisation have in view, and which is at last coming clearly into sight, is, upon the contrary, to forbid the enemy any such orderly retirements; to pin him first here, then there, then in yet another unexpected place, each of which he must in turn attempt to reinforce, and each successive one of which will involve in its reinforcement an operation more delicate and more perilous than the last, until at last we shall compel him to one which will be disastrous.

It will be seen that Mr. Belloc holds to the strategic principles with which he began when the long lines on the Western Front were first established.

Increase of Crime in Burma.

The report on the prison administration of Burma for 1915 shows an alarming increase of crime in that far-off province. How abnormal is the increase may be judged from the fact that the number of admissions to jail rose from 38,948 to 43,700 and the total jail population at the end of the year from 17,654 to 18,285. The daily average of prisoners, according to the report, has exhibited a steady rise for several years past, with the sole exception of 1914 which showed a slight fall of less than 100. What is amazing, however, is the comment on the subject made in the report. "It is not the function of this report," we are told, "to discuss how far these figures reflect a real increase in the criminality of the province." If it is not the duty of Government to discuss this, it is at least their duty to inquire into the causes of this steady increase in the jail population, and to adopt necessary measures to check it. How disquieting is the increase cannot be better illustrated than by the confession contained in the Government resolution on the report in which the Government state that they do not consider it possible "in the present financial position, to increase jail accommodation at the pace required." That there is much overcrowding is evident from the report and also that the death rates are abnormally high.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESS.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN EAST AFRICA.

The Russian passage of the rivers Strypa, Goropetz and Zlota-Lipa continues. The towns of Podhaitse and Mariampol have been captured.

The Russians are advancing into the Carpathian forests, south of Delatyn, fortifying heights and repulsing an enemy attempts to take the offensive.

According to a Petrograd communiqué since August 1st the Russians have captured 84,000 prisoners, 68 guns and 335 machine-guns, besides much other booty.

The Italians have carried strongly defended positions in the Carso area and captured 1,565 prisoners and some guns. Since August 6th they have captured 15,393 prisoners, including 330 officers, 16 guns and a quantity of machine-guns and war material.

The British have progressed north-west of Pozieres and north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, gaining ground towards Martinpuich, and advancing about 400 yards on a front of a mile.

Minor isolated actions enabled the French to advance on the slopes of the hill south-east of Maurepas. The French progressed slightly south of Fleury.

The various forces in East Africa under General Smuts defeated the main enemy force at Mahamondo and Tschungo, from which they were pursued.

The situation in Sinai is most satisfactory. Since the 4th instant the Turks have been driven out of their positions and pursued 50 miles from Suez Canal. General Murray reports the enemy has been driven back east of Birsalmana and pursuit continues.

According to a Bukharest message three German seaplanes flew over the Rumanian port of Constanza and adjacent coast, making a careful inspection.

Official and Personal.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharjee, retired Professor of Sanscrit, Muir Central College and late Rector, Central Hindu College, Benares, has been appointed Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESS ON THE CARSO.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO CARPATHIAN FORESTS.

VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

GRATIFYING FRUITS OF STRYPA OFFENSIVE.

ADVANCE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

A communiqué states that since August 1st, Russians have captured 84,000 Austrians and Germans, 68 guns and 335 machine-guns, besides mortars and much other booty.

The communiqué describes the Russians pouring across the tributaries of the Dniester, building bridges under fire and dislodging the enemy from fortified positions.

General Tcherbatcheff's success in breaking the enemy's Strypa front facilitated General Sakharoff's advance along the upper Sereth by forcing the enemy to evacuate a series of positions. General Tcherbatcheff took 55,000 out of the total 84,000 prisoners.

The communiqué adds that the Russians are advancing into the Carpathian forests south of Delatyn, fortifying the heights and repulsing all enemy attempts to take the offensive.

TWO MORE TOWNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.

A communiqué issued on Sunday evening said:—Our passage of the rivers Strypa, Goropetz and Zlota-Lipa continues. The towns of Podhaitse and Mariampol have been captured and another 1,012 prisoners were taken when the enemy was flung back across the river.

GENERAL BOTHMER'S DESPERATE POSITION.

WEST BANK OF BISTRITZA EVACUATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A Russian official statement says that the enemy have evacuated the west bank of the Bistritza which runs by Stanislau. The Russians crossed pouring rifle and machine-gun fire into the retreating enemy. The communiqué does not state whether this occurred north or south of Stanislau. The latter would facilitate an attack on Halicz, the capture of which would seriously threaten Von Bothmer's southernmost railway.

In the north, General Sakharoff is now within a couple of miles of the railway south-east of Zlovow. A Russian success here would leave Von Bothmer two railways and one good road whereon to withdraw fifteen divisions.

HINDENBURG'S DILEMMA.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE KAISER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A Zurich despatch to an Italian News Agency states that General Hindenburg recently informed the Kaiser that the position of the German armies on the Eastern front had been seriously compromised by withdrawals to reinforce the West. As a matter of discipline he was willing to accept the general command on the eastern front, but he realised he was leading an almost desperate cause.

The "Morning Post's" Budapesth correspondent writes:—"Nobody seems to know what Hindenburg will be able to do. The only prediction I have heard is that he will ruin his reputation. It is said he has been promised ten divisions from Turkey shortly, and another twenty a month hence from the western front. There are no more Austro-Hungarian troops. Our armed men are being trained to operate machine-guns."

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN CARSO.

STRONGLY DEFENDED POSITION CARRIED.

15,393 PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE AUG. 6TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 13.

It is officially stated that the Italians have carried strongly defended positions in the Carso area and captured 1,565 prisoners and some guns.

Since August 6th the Italians have captured 15,393 prisoners, including 330 officers, 16 guns and a quantity of machine-guns and war material.

ANOTHER STRONG LINE PIERCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

An Italian communiqué says:—We pierced another strong line of enemy entrenchments east of Hill 212 on the Carso, capturing 900 prisoners. There have been artillery duels at Gorizia. The enemy shelled the town and bridges.

GENERAL SMUTS' CAMPAIGN.

DEFEAT OF MAIN ENEMY FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

It is officially announced that the various forces under General Smuts began simultaneously on August 5th a forward movement against the main enemy force which, since its defeat on June 24th on Lukigura river, has occupied strong positions in a fertile and well-watered tract in the Nouru mountains.

Stubborn actions developed, resulting in the defeat of the enemy at Matamondo and Tschungo, from which they were pursued.

The enemy's losses were relatively severe. Ours were small.

VON BULOW'S ADMISSION.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

An order by Von Bulow captured at the Somme battle invites the Germans to atone for the temporary British superiority of artillery and infantry by indifference to their own casualties. Another document shows that one division lost 57 per cent. of its strength.

GROWTH OF BRITISH NAVY

MR. BALFOUR'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Mr. Balfour addressing representatives of Overseas Parliaments said, the growth of our navy, which still continues, is something of which the public has not the slightest conception.

TURKS ON EASTERN FRONT.

150,000 STATED TO BE AROUND LEMBERG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A "Times'" correspondent recently went to Constantinople by the Balkan Zug (the Berlin-Constantinople Express). Beyond Adrianople he found the troop movements were all eastward. Stories of Turks in Austria are, he says, ridiculous.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent states there are 150,000 Turks around Lemberg.

(Continued from Column 4.)

repulsed by shell fire and bombs. Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

LIVELY CANNONADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 14.

This afternoons communiqué reports a lively cannonade at Maurepas. We carried portions of trenches south-west of Estrees. Minor German attacks on the Meuse were easily repulsed.

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

NORTH-WEST OF POZIERES AND BAZENTIN-LE-PETIT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS INTO ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A British communiqué says north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit the British gained ground towards Martinpuich, north-west of Pozieres, and further advanced about 400 yards on a front of a mile.

We captured enemy trenches on the plateau north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit. Our advance north-west of Pozieres is important. Our losses were slight in spite of the heavy enemy barrage fire.

Last night we made three successful raids into enemy trenches, south-west of Lafolie farm, on the Vimy ridge opposite Calonne, and east of Armentieres and inflicted many casualties.

The enemy attempted to raid the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but was repulsed with loss.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION NORTH OF POZIERS.

EFFECTIVELY SCATTERED BY BRITISH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A British communiqué says, an enemy bomb attack south-east of Guillemont was repulsed. The enemy north of Pozieres was observed concentrating in large numbers, but the British artillery effectively scattered them.

There was nothing important on our right flank except some fairly heavy shelling of our front trenches and some minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

It was an aeroplane which detected the enemy concentration north of Pozieres. Our airmen yesterday carried out another long-distance raid and great damage was done to railway works and sidings. There were also several successful short raids and reconnaissances.

Hostile aircraft were fairly active but avoided a combat. One enemy machine was brought down and one British machine is missing.

SUCESSFUL RAID NEAR YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

General Haig in a communiqué this afternoon says:—West of Pozieres the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured yesterday. We carried out a successful raid south of Ypres.

ENEMY ATTACK ON MAUREPAS REPULSED.

FRENCH AIR-RAID ON METZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 13.

A communiqué says the night was comparatively quiet north of the Somme. We consolidated our new positions.

A German counter-attack from Combles against the Church and cemetery at Maurepas, which had been occupied by us, was repulsed by machine-gun fire with heavy loss.

We progressed slightly south of Fleury.

The French air-squadrons dropped 120 large bombs on the Metz-Sablons station, and the railway workshops and barracks at Metz.

FRENCH ADVANCE SOUTH-EAST OF MAUREPAS.

ENEMY ATTACK SOUTH OF AVOCOURT WOOD REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 14.

A communiqué reports that north of the Somme the enemy made no attempt to counter-attack. Minor isolated actions enabled the French to advance on the slopes of the hill south-east of Maurepas.

A strong German attack on the left of the Meuse, south of Avocourt Wood, was

(Continued in Column 3.)

THE CANAL ZONE.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

TURKS PURSUED 50 MILES FROM CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

The situation in Sinai is most satisfactory. Since the 4th instant the Turks have been driven out of their positions and pursued 50 miles from the Suez Canal.

The total enemy losses recently are estimated at 7,000 men, of whom 3,534 are prisoners, four guns and a huge quantity of war material.

TURKS DRIVEN EAST OF BIRSALMANA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

General Murray reports that our cavalry have driven back the Turks east of Birsalmana and pursuit continues. No material or stores but large heaps of ashes were found at Birelabo.

GERMAN SEAPLANES OVER RUMANIAN PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Aug. 14.

Three German seaplanes flew over Constanza and the adjacent coast, making a careful inspection.

(Continued from column 6.)

in important cases the man must go and testify at El Kedhar. Then there are charity petitions,—old age pensions, gratuities to the blind and widows and maintenance of the wives of prisoners of war.

I was told—and it is probably true or the courts would not be so crowded, that the Arabs regard our justice as prompt and summary; cheap and at the same time final; capable of error, but not of corruption. The Turkish system was too cumbrous; it was difficult to get a decree executed and the balance of the scales would not respond to a lean purse. The general impression to be that the British officer at the seat of judgment may not be a Solomon, but that he is more often right than wrong, that he does not keep you waiting and that he costs nothing to approach. This last advantage may have something to do with the filling of the courts; for no one is indifferent to the privilege of getting for nothing something for which he has been in the habit of paying a great deal.

TURKEY'S MISTAKE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Turkey's mistake in Mesopotamia has been her attempt at the Ottomanisation of the country. This was the deliberate policy of the Committee of Union and Progress. Turkish was made the official language among a people to whom Arabic, the language of the Prophet, is sacred. We might as well enforce English in the Court at Basra, and it would be equally well understood. And this policy of repression was carried into religious matters. Shiahs were not admitted to Shiah law; Sunni law was forced on them. Consequently they avoided the Court. Now matters which come under the Mahomedan law, disputes with regard to marriage, divorce, probate and administration and the like, are remitted to a Mahomedan jurist. The system is appreciated by the mullahs who receive large fees quite independently of the issue of the case, as well as by the litigants, ordinarily selected by the defendant. Thus we develop the institutions of the country on their original lines and modify our code to suit the local conditions.

One may study the abstract principle of Empire-building in the administrative offices at Basra; but for the concrete thing, the real pulse of the machine, go to Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qalat Salih or Amara. Abstract or concrete, the code is instinctive in the national character, rather than calculated.

One more picture, which is in its way symbolical. In a provincial court a certain old lady—not of Nasiriyah—brought a petition in a matter that was very near her heart. It was an ancient wrong; but with a new kind judge, she thought, there might be some faint hope of redress; justice, after years of suppression, might emerge in her naked brightness from her wrappings of prejudice and corruption. This was exactly what happened and the old lady so far forget her composure that she stooped quickly and aimed a kiss at the top of the Deputy Military Governor's head. Happily for the dignity of this young officer, he saw it coming, dodged and received the salute on the nape of his neck.

No doubt a generation will pass before the machine runs with perfect smoothness; but one may read into this scene a certain comforting allegorical suggestion.

NASIRIYAH

A MILITARY COURT ON THE EUPHRATES.

"EMPIRE IN THE EGG."

(By "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia.)

Nasiriyah, when we first occupied it during the flood season last year, was more than a physical island; it was an island in an abstract sense, a small cosmos isolated in Chaos, but a cosmos that was always extending its bounds. Outside the walls of the town the anarchy that had ruled for generations was rife; inside was peace and content.

The merchant, landowner, shopkeeper and artisan appreciate a settled Government; and the Arab as a rule, with all his failings, has a saving common sense which tumbles to expediency so soon as it becomes apparent. A student of British methods could not do better than pass a day in a town like Nasiriyah a year after occupation. Spend a morning in the court of the Military Governor. In the seat of authority you will probably find a very young officer, one of the type who has been in the habit of spending his leave before the war in Persia, Arabia, or the Himalayas, shooting strange beasts, picking up strange dialects, and studying the ways of stranger people. Here you have Empire in the egg; and such young men subalterns, generall "acting captains," or captains generally "acting majors"—are indispensable during the incubation of any new imperial brood. Decision is a habit with them: they are used to hard cases; they have acquired an insight into obscure motives. Their judgments are quick and summary, free of pedantry, and seldom hampered by doubts and hesitations. And the proof of this system is its popularity. In the mornings the approach to the Military Governor's court is crowded, you will meet in the passage haughty Arabs, meek Sabasans, furtive-looking Jews, mysterious women wrapped from head to feet in black weeds. Here are some of the problems they submit to the decision of youth.

Enter Mehammed Ali. He has lost his seal, Decree:—"Proclaim by beat of drum in the bazaar."

Enter Shafraz; he claims a horse from Shaukat now in jail. Decree:—"Two thieves fallen out." Court refuses to act.

Enter Sabhi (Sabasan) mukhtar and priest. Complaint:—That the Sabasan girls are all marrying Mahomedans and the race is in danger of dying out. Petition:—That the Governor may summon all Sabasan ladies of Nasiriyah and address them on this matter; doubtless they will be persuaded to change their ways. Or, if they persist in error, that a law may be passed prohibiting such undesirable alliances. Decree:—Sabhi mukhtar and priest informed that the Sabasans must settle their own affairs.

Enter a mashufchi. Petition:—Licenses to export five dead bodies (for internment at the Holy Shrine) to Najaf. Decree:—Granted.

Enter (a) Fatima, veiled and shrouded in the prevalent black; (b) Fatima's husband. Complaint:—Fatima's husband has confiscated her house and jewellery and cow, beat her and turned her out of doors. She unfolds a pitiful tale. But the voice proceeding from the black bundle is the voice of a shrew. Altercation ensues. The husband is a browbeaten creature. There are faults on both sides—chiefly the women's, whose lies are the more gross and palpable. The end of it all is that she shrieks and gesticulates and so generally gives herself and her shrewish temper away that she is given a week's imprisonment for contempt of court.

PEEPS BEHIND THE PURDAH.

Most of the morning is taken up with family disputes, maintenance allowances, divorce and the like. A Jewish woman complains that her husband has deserted her and her child. Decree:—Husband to live with wife or pay her eight annas a day; woman to report again in eight days.

Applicant is mother of a girl who wishes to remarry, her husband being reported dead or prisoner of war in India. Decree:—Inquiries to be made at internment camp and if husband is not traced, the girl to be permitted to marry again.

Wife charges husband with frequently and undeservedly chastising her; husband agrees to give wife a pair of ear-rings worth three medjidiehs and not to beat her any more; the pair depart amicably.

In one case a husband and wife came to Court with tales of domestic strife, and the Judge noted that the name of a third party was continually cropping up in their complaints. At last the husband disclosed the root of the evil. "I do not wish to divorce my wife," he said, "but I cannot endure that the mother of my wife should dwell in the house." The Governor's advice, "Remove the mother-in-law," delivered with the authority of a decree, was acted on with no great reluctance on either side, and the issue was peace.

It augurs well for future relations that families should be so ready to confide their troubles in a judge who is not only very youthful but a stranger to them in accents and mien and habit of thoughts. A large proportion of the cases which come to Court are domestic; crime is rare; claims for compensation frequent—damages to crops or date trees, or advances to be recovered. Debts as a rule are admitted, and poverty Kazi generally satisfies the other party but pleaded. An oath on the Koran before the

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S ALLOWANCES.

MR. WACHA ON GOVERNMENT ACTION.

BELLASIS ROAD MATERNITY HOME,

ENQUIRY INTO CAUSES OF DEATHS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Sunderrao Navalkar to request the Commissioner to enquire and report on the causes of the increase in the number of deaths in the Bellasis Road Maternity Hospital.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee an additional Budget grant of Rs. 46,288 be made to meet an excess over the Budget provision in respect of the contribution for the year 1916-17 payable to the City Improvement Trust under section 72 of the Trust Act.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said the grant should be suspended with a view to put pressure upon the Improvement Trust, who were acting in defiance of public opinion. He would propose, when the budget time came, that the grant be suspended.

The motion was carried.

PENSION AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding a proposal to amend section 58 of the Municipal Act so as to provide that the contributions in respect of the pension and leave allowances of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner shall be paid by the Corporation in addition to the salary fixed, when the holder of the appointment is a salaried servant of Government

Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved as an amendment that the letter be referred to the Committee already appointed to consider the question of the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner instead of to the Commissioner. He said he had just signed a report of the Committee and the Commissioner had told them that at present it was not necessary to have a Deputy Commissioner. He was of opinion that the Commissioner should send his report to the Corporation through the committee.

A NAIL INTO COFFIN OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said this was a flank movement on the part of Government to nullify what the Corporation was doing. Government was at present poking its nose into things which were within the Corporation's province. It was another attempt to put a nail into the coffin of local self-government and he denounced the attempt.

Mr. J. Baptista moved an amendment that the consideration of the letter be postponed and that it be taken up along with the report of the Committee.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Baptista's amendment, being put to the vote, was carried.

BELLASIS ROAD MATERNITY HOME.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the letters under the headings "Bellasis Road Maternity Hospital and Bellasis Road Maternity Home" published in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th and 22nd instant respectively, and he be requested to enquire and report (*a*) the causes of the increase in the deaths, (*b*) the causes of four fatal cases during the course of a week, (*c*) the reasons for closing the home for new admissions, and (*d*) what steps he is going to take to prevent their recurrence in future."

Mr. Navalkar said institutions of this kind were of recent growth in Bombay and if a bad impression were allowed to be created in the public mind about them, people would show still greater hesitation than at present to go to those institutions.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said it might be that the patients were brought to the hospital in such a condition that the doctors could do nothing for them. He was of opinion that they must enquire into the matter.

Mr. Baptista was of opinion that whenever such paragraphs appeared in newspapers the Commissioner should make a report in the matter to allay public apprehension.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

The liquidators of the Sind Bank, Ltd., have announced the first dividend at the rate of four annas in the rupee.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major G W Barclay, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R C Brett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Lieut H P C Burton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A C Hayhoe, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W Hendry, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A C Holland Bedfords.
Captain W Lake, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W H Longster, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut B W Martin, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J L Millar, Irish Rifles.
Captain A C O'Connor, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H S Painter, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T F Phillips, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut D B Richardson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W A Rooke, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut N M Vernham, East Surreys.
Lieut J Watson, Manchesters.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Barrington, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J C McShane, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Mundye, West Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Captain L Aston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E D Atkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Beach, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Bonnett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D H Bird, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P A Bobby, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M Bucknall, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G Butland, York and Lancasters.
Lieut F Chadwick, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H Chandler, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Chandler, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W T W Ching, Field Artillery.
Lieut D P Claridge, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut H J W Collins, Gloucesters.
Lieut H Coombes, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G T Corrie, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R W Gowthorpe, Irish Regiment.
Lieut R H Davenport, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Captain A T Dixon, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W R Easterbrook, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J F Engleburtt, Middlesex.
Lieut H W F B Farrer, Field Artillery.
Captain J Ferguson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C G French, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G D Herron, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Hollingsworth, East Surreys.
Lieut R E Howell, Sussex.
Captain H J Hulks, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C J Hunter, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P H Iles, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F D R Illingworth, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C D Jackman, Norfolks.
Captain G M Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S H Killick, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L E Langley, Warwicks.
Captain B C Layton, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W A Lewins, East Lancashires.
Captain H McNair, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut L S Mathias, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut W H Matthews, East Surreys.
Lieut H M Mitchell, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R G K Money, East Kents.
Second-Lieut E Moreton, Field Artillery.
Captain H K F Nailer, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut B V Nicoll, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S H Noaks, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F O'Hanlon, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut D A Recordon, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E A Rex, Bedfords.
Lieut C H Reynolds, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut O D Rober, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A E Rushworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H K Sethsmith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut O Smithers, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Stanbrook, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E C Steer, Norfolks.
Captain W A Taylor, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E T Trend, West Surreys.
Captain H C N Trollope, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W H Vine, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H R Wall, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W E B Ware, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M D Wemyss, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S Willans, Bedfords.
Captain J A Wilson-Charge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C A Windham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A A Wright, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut B R M C Wright, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut B Duckworth, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J F O'Halloran, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W T Prout, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R E B Rowland, Warwicks.

KILLED.

Captain J Baines, Middlesex.
Lieut R F C Ballard, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C A Cartledge, Northamptons.
Captain L G Coles, Royal Scots.
Captain I O Crombie, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L Curteis, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H J De Cann, Lincoins.
Captain C Dutton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Fitzpatrick, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain J S Foot, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T P Frankland, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F T Gillett, West Kents.
Second-Lieut I Griffiths, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut L F Grigg, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G T Hellicar, Londons.
Second-Lieut W L Holdcroft, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Huddy, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C J Laine, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieut W E Leggott, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E C McGroarty, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut G D MacIntyre, Yorkshires.
Lieut S Maleham, York and Lancasters.
Lieut J L Malpass, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G R B Mazengarb, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut I K Millar, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G K H K Money, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A S O'Dwyer, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G R Palmer, West Ridings.
Captain R O Powell, Field Artillery.
Lieut B R Roberts, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F L Rutter, West Surreys.
Lieut J A N MacE Scobie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E A Smith, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S B Thornton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H N Turner, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G S Unwin, Sherwoods.
Captain H C Upson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut B B Vincent, Gloucesters.
Captain W E Wansbrough, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W J Warrell-Bowring, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F J Whittam, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut D Wilson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Wingrove, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G A C Goodall, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H Gorton, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L H Batson, East Kents.
Lieut G W M Burton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut L F Byrne, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain B L Fenton, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J H Hughes, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H Latimer, West Kents.
Captain R B Rutherford, West Surreys.
Lieut R B Turner, Cheshires.
Captain E Wright, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F E Alexander, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G D H Atkin, Liverpools.
Captain L H Ayer, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J L Barr, Field Artillery.
Captain E W Bird, Gloucesters.
Captain R C Calvert, West Yorkshires.
Lieut S Carrs, Engineers.
Lieut T Challoner, Engineers.
Lieut R H S Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I S Falconer-Stewart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut G Fife, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H A Flexen, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C J Fuller, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C S Garlick, Wiltshires.
Captain G E Gee, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F P Hodes, Warwicks.
Captain C P Hughes-Gibb, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Judge, Field Artillery.
Captain J W Lack, Suffolks.
Captain J Macdonald, Camerons.
Second-Lieut S C J Martin, Hampshires
Second-Lieut W Michelson, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F S Mott, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Player, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Potter, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R F Potter, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Quinn, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T Roberts, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G P Scholefield, Cheshires.
Lieut W G Shand, Medicals.
Lieut E M Shaw, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G Sherry, Bedfords.
Lieut J A Simpson, Artillery.
Lieut A Styles, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F W Walsh, King's Royal Rifles.
Major A N Wheatley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut Wilcher, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A M Eadon, Yorkshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J W Gillespie, Cameronians, should read Second-Lieut J W Gilhespy, Cameronians.

DIED OE WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E R F Beecher, Munster Fusiliers, should read Second-Lieut E R F Becher, Munster Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E S Griffen, Machine Gun Corps, should read Second-Lieut E S Griffin, York and Lancasters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The following names of British officers appear in the 171st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major A J Anderson, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Major J S Barker, Royal Engineers.
Second-Liuet J A Pocock, Indian Army.
Lieut-Col. A Moore, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut-Col. W H Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut-Col. W B Powell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut-Col. C E S Cox, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major J H M Davie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major F C Treagar, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major A C Sutherland, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major C W Newmann, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain R De La Corbett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain C B Herapath, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain W F Gilchrist, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain S Van B Laing, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain G Van R Reyne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain C M S Manners, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain A D Gunn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain R N M Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain R C Chamier, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain S A Hungerford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain F I O Brickman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain A R Thomson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain C T Warner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain A C H Trevor, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain A B Haig, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain W Johnston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain C H Stockley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Captain R F Atkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut F T Drake Brockman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut B W R Reynolds, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut H H Rich, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut L V Hoyne-Fox, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut G O De R Channer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut R T Sweet, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut J H Gayer, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut C H McDermott, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut R L Potter, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Forbes, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut E Brierly, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut M L C Smith, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut H Browne, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut C N Rogers, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut L B Syer, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Keeling, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut E C LaPatourel, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut A M Clark, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut H H M Spink, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Logie, Supply and Transport Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Dooley, Supply and Transport Corps.
Brevt. Col. A S R Annesley, Majors A F Stewart, P C Saunders, H W Price, H W Davice, T L Ball, Lieut. G White.

The distinction of being the youngest soldier on active service with the British Army is claimed by Private John Masters, of West Ealing. When he joined the East Surrey Regiment, a year ago, he was only 13 years and 8 months old, and during the past month he has twice been in the trenches. His father is a private in the R.A.M.C.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not possessing any independent paper of our own, which would carry weight with the Government, in Sind, we have often to come to you for the ventilation of our grievances and moving the powers that be for their redress, and we must gratefully acknowledge that you have not only found space for them in your paper but have oftentimes added the force of your own powerful pen to them. Not long ago, the threatened suspension of the Hyderabad Municipality formed our chief complaint in your columns, which was put into execution, despite the many protests from the public and the strong cudgels that you took up in their cause. The Government, although it was forced to admit that the case was not so bad as represented by the Commissioner in Sind and was prepared to stop its murderous hand on certain conditions, which were worse than death, still persisted in its retrograde and indefensible step, and dealt a death-blow to the germinating plant of local self-government in the city of Hyderabad before it had time to grow into its full bloom, in December, 1915. It is, now, with regard to the events that have followed since then, and the consequences that have accrued therefrom, that I approach you with confidence that you will publish my letter.

Immediately after the orders of supersession of the Municipality were issued a Committee of Management was appointed to put the municipal house in order. The Committee was to consist of eight members, but only six were nominated, of whom only three were non-officials; and even these had very little previous experience of municipal administration. It is true that they belonged each to one of the three principal communities in the city respectively, and occupied a certain prominent position on account of their wealth, but beyond that they possessed no other qualifications which could have guided the Government in their selection of all the people in the city. And why the two vacancies have remained unfilled up to now is still an unsolved mystery on which the Government might well throw some light, especially when competent and experienced people are easily available.

Then, all the meetings and deliberations of this Committee are held within closed doors, keeping out both the public and the press. Why this secrecy is observed, no one knows. The people have repeatedly protested and petitioned in turn, but to no avail. When the Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended some years ago there was no such restriction upon the public and the press; why then is this step taken at Hyderabad? Is it because the Committee consists of inexperienced novices whose stumblings, it is not deemed expedient that, the people should witness? Or, is it that there are dark schemes to be hatched in secret, which, they know, will not find favour with the people? Is the Committee afraid of public criticism, in the formulative stage of their scheme? We submit that, whatever be the grounds on which the Committee hold their meetings *in camera*, they can never justify this exclusion of the public and the press. Besides, the people have every right to know how the money that they pay is being used, and whether their civic interests are being properly watched and taken care of, or not. People have naturally become suspicious of the Committee and make no secret of their distrust of it, and it is for the Government to allay these suspicions by admitting the public and the press at the deliberations of the Committee.

The Committee then prepared a budget, in which they enhanced the old taxes and imposed fresh ones in addition, covering every conceivable item that could be made dutiable, regardless of expediency, the taxable capacity of the people, and the baneful results on the trade of the city, that would follow therefrom. The whole city was thrown into an unprecedented ferment: meetings of protest were held in every part of the city; huge statements were drawn up discussing the taxes item by item, showing which should be deleted, which should be reduced, and which might be retained; the press vociferated loudly the tyranny and hardship that would be inflicted upon the people by the proposed taxation; a new organisation, the Ratepayers' Association came into existence to fight for the cause of the ratepayers; and even the defunct Amil Panchayat was roused from its slumbers into fresh activity. This uproar had a partial success and the scheme was shorn of its most objectionable features, although it still retains many, to which exception might be taken.

While the people were in this disturbed state it leaked out that a highly-paid civilian was going to be appointed as the Chief Executive Officer for the Committee. Now, on the Government's own admission, the finances of the Municipality were in a low condition, and, if for no other reason, at least for this, a highly-paid civilian officer should not have even been thought of. The people sounded a note of warning and sent in their protests in time, but the Government was determined and has appointed Mr. Carter, I.C.S., to the post, who would draw Rs. 1,300 per mensem. Why a deputy collector or some other officer, who could have been given ample powers, and who would have taken less pay, consistent with the low condition of municipal finances, could not be appointed, is really a problem to us, whihc we cannot solve. But no body had even the faintest idea that the new officer would be designated as "*Municipal Commissioner.*" The announcement that Mr. Carter has been appointed as Municipal Commissioner, fell indeed as a bolt from the blue, for which the people were little prepared. This very question of the Municipal Commissioner was one of the two obnoxious conditions, which were given to the late Municipality as an alternative to supersession, and if it had been accepted the disgrace of suspension would have been averted. The people sent their emphatic reply that they would rather be deprived of their municipal franchise than accept that condition, and the Government in their Resolution directing the supersession of the Municipality and appointing the Committee of Management, said in regard to this; "The Governor-in-Council considers that in order to assist this body in discharging its responsibilities it is desirable that there should be at the head of the municipal executive an officer of a status and exercising powers corresponding to those enjoyed by a Municipal Commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Act." This clearly shows that the Government did not contemplate the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, and we should like to know why the Government has gone back on its intentions and explicit instructions given above. This action of the Government is quite *ultra vires*, for the Government can only force a Municipal Commissioner on cities which have a population of more than a lakh; and with cities having a less population than that there can be appointed a Municipal Commissioner only on the asking of the Municipality after a vote of the majority of two-thirds of the total number of members; and, at Hyderabad there is no Municipality in existence. This action of the Government is, therefore, most inexplicable. It may be that it is held that when the Committee of Management took the place of the Municipality, *ipso facto*, all the rights and powers of the Municipality were transmitted to the Committee. But this is really stretching the meaning of the law too far, which should in such cases be worked according to the spirit and not to the letter. Then this appointment is for three years from the 21st July, 1916, i.e., it will be terminable in the ordinary course of events in July, 1919. But the Municipality will be resuscitated in December, 1918, and we want to know if this appointment is to continue even after the restoration of the Municipality. The Government must make their intentions clear on this point. The whole action of the Government is most unwise and high-handed, being in absolute defiance of popular opinion, and has created strong feeling of resentment all over the city.

The Committee of Management has been an utter failure; it has done no good and has on the contrary driven the people to opposition, who do not take at all kindly to it. Under the circumstances it is very doubtful if the Committee can achieve anything, for the keynote of all progress is co-operation which, it must be admitted, is sadly lacking. A movement has been set on foot to send a memorial to the Government of India for the restoration of the Municipality and a meeting has been convened on the 13th of this month for the purpose. The case of the Government was in no way strong, as is evident from the fact that the Government was prepared to bargain on the matter and come to an understanding with the late Municipality, and it is earnestly hoped that the Government of India will reconsider the whole question and grant us back our rights.—Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER OF HYDERABAD.

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

MR. E C. DAVIS OF MESSRS MCLEOD AND CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

A fatal riding accident took place in Calcutta on Sunday morning in which Mr. E. C. Davis, tea expert in the firm of Messrs. McLeod and Co., lost his life. Mr. Davis was riding in a jungle with the Hon. Mr. W. A. Ironside. While returning along Garihat Road about a mile and a half from the Jotispur club the horse stumbled. It recovered and then plunged and Mr. Davis was thrown on the road his forehead being severely fractured. He was removed to the Presidency General Hospital where he died immediately after arrival. Mr. Davis was a corporal in the Veterans' Corps, Calcutta. His three sons enlisted for active service at the beginning of the war and the youngest aged nineteen was killed in France a couple of months ago.

DRINKING CUSTOMS.

MORE SPIRTS AND LESS BEER SINCE NOVEMBER 1914.

There is an interesting table in the report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, issued in mail week, which shows how the consumption of spirits has fluctuated in the United Kingdom in the last ten years. The report refers to the year ended March 31, 1915, so that it does not cover an entire year of war.

England advanced from 0.61 to 0.64 proof gallons per head of population; Scotland declined from 1.45 gals. to 1.44; Ireland rose from 0.72 to 0.79 gals.; and the United Kingdom as a whole from 0.71 to 0.74 gals.

This is the highest figure since 1909, when the duties were increased. The consumption per head was then 0.88 gal.; it had been as high as 0.92 gals. in 1907, but in 1910 it fell to 0.58 gals.

Another tables gives the consumption beer. The quantity per head of population in the year before the war, 27.51 gals., was the highest since 1908, when it was 27.87 gals. The duty was increased in November 1914, and the effect was to reduce the consumption for the year ending March 1915 to 25.25 gals. per head—the lowest figure by a gallon in the last ten years.

The first meeting of the Court of the Hindu University was held at Benares on Saturday. Among those present were Sir James Meston and the Maharaja of Benares. Sir James Meston left for Nainital on Sunday morning.

BELGIAN ARMOURED CARS,

EXPLOITS IN RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the "Russkoe Slovo" describes in some detail the co-operation of a detachment of Belgian armoured cars in the Russian advance to the north-west of Tarnopol. These cars, he says, were built and organised at Paris. They were originally intended for the Western font, but as the Allies in France were well supplied with vehicles of this kind, and opportunities of using them were exceedingly rare, it was decided to send a number of them to Russia. At the same time, a detachment of English cars was sent out here, and it is to be hoped that something will be heard of its work before very long.

The Belgian cars, which are under the command of Major Semet, have been on the Galician front since January. They had done good work prior to General Brussiloff's advance, but it is only now that the censorship has permitted any mention of their presence here. The crews consist entirely of volunteers, and include many men of wealth and education. During the four months which preceded the present operations they spent most of their time studying the ground and reconnoitring the Austrian position. While engaged in this work one of their number, Captain Rose, was seriously wounded, and only rescued from the hands of the enemy after a tough fight between the Russian and Austrian soldiers.

It had been arranged that the cars should take part in the first movements of General Brussiloff's armies, but an untimely thunderstorm transformed the Galician roads into rivers of mud, and made it impossible to send them forward. A couple of days later, however, they again received orders to prepare for action. The sphere assigned for their opreations was the high road between Tarnopol and Lemberg, which runs parallel to the railway and cuts the Austrian trenches just to the south of Zebroff, about eight miles from the former town. Here the enemy occupied a ridge of low hillocks, which he had converted into one of the strongest features of his line. The plan of attack was worked out in advance in great detail, and the correspondent records as a curious trait in the Belgian organisation that the officers discussed all the dispositions with their men.

DEMORALISING THE AUSTRIANS.

The attack had already been prepared by the Russian artillery, which had swept away the enemy's wire barricades, and wrought great havoc in his trenches. The task allotted to the motor-cars was to destroy the machine-guns which were still left in position, and to complete the demoralisation of the Austrian infantry, who had taken shelter from the bombardment, but were certain to emerge in considerable numbers as soon as the Russian infantry advanced. Only five of the cars were employed for this purpose. Three of them were armed with light guns, as well as with maxims, but the other two carried only the latter weapon. To each of them was allotted a definite section of the Austrian position, on which it was to concentrate its fire.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when the cars went into the attack, moving backwards "like gigantic grey-green crayfish." This method of locomotion has the advantage that the car can return to its own lines with full speed the moment any unforeseen danger makes a retreat advisable, and that the engines are less exposed to the enemy's fire. The cars left at short intervals, and the leader drove right up to the first line of the Austrian obstacles, a maze of hewn trees, with which the highway was barricaded. The road itself, for some reason or other, the enemy had spared; its surface was quite intact, and the trenches broke off abruptly on each side of it.

One after another the cars took up their positions, swung their turrets into line, and opened fire at point-blank range. The Austrians replied with a fierce discharge from rifles and machine-guns, but the bullets rattled harmlessly on the armoured plating, doing little more than blister the paint. Soon, however, the enemy got his artillery to work and the situation of the cars became a good deal less comfortable. To baulk the Austrian gunners in their attempts to get the exact range positions were constantly changed. But even this manoeuvring proved ineffectual to prevent casualties, for an Austrian shell, bursting near to one of the cars, so seriously damaged the motor that further movement with it was impossible.

A HERO'S DEATH.

Realising what had happened, the Austrians concentrated their fire on the crippled car, hoping to prevent its removal. But the member of the detachment standing next to it hastened to its assistance, and a gallant soldier, named de Becker, who insisted on being allowed to undertake this dangerous duty, jumped down from the protection of the armoured plating, and coupled the two vehicles together with a steel hawser. Unhappily, before he could take shelter again, he was struck in the forehead by a bullet, and fell dead. His body has been temporarily buried at Tarnopol, but will probably be taken to Belgium after the war with those of his comrades who have shared his fate on this front.

Though one of the cars had been put out of action, the others continued the fight, which was confined to a comparatively narrow space of from seven to nine hundred yards between the Russian and Austrian trenches. Meanwhile, under cover of the fire of the cars, a line of Russian snipers had left the trenches and advanced towards the enemy's lines.

By seven o'clock in the evening, all the Austrian machine-guns with one exception had been silenced by the armoured cars, and the Russian storming parties had very little difficulty in overcoming the resistance offered to their charge.

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FLOW OF VICTORY.

TURNED BY MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

At a Munitions Conference of the Allies, held in London on July 14, when the requirements of the different countries were considered, Mr. Lloyd George, who presided, attributed the fact that "victory is beginning to flow in our direction" to the enormous improvement in the equipment of the Allied armies last year; and as one striking illustration of the development in Britain he stated that this country is now turning out each week nearly twice as much ammunition and nearly three times as much heavy shell as was fired in the Battle of Loos last autumn. Heavy guns, he added, are rolling in at a great rate.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—

Since our last Munition Conference held in London there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies. At that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any conspicuous success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundreds of miles, and the Balkans had just been overrun by the Central Powers.

THE WATERSHED CROSSED.

I need not dwell upon the improvement which has since that time been achieved in the fortunes of the Allies. The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the heart of our foes, and those victories, coupled with the immortal defence of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades and the brave resistance of the Italian troops against overwhelming odds in the Southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape; and now the combined offensive in east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction.

It is relevant to the object of this conference to inquire why our prospects have improved. The answer is: The equipment of our armies has improved enormously and is continuing to improve. When we met last the Russian armies were facing a hailstorm of iron with flesh and blood; the British troops were condemned to enforced inactivity because our munitions were not equal to sustained attack; and, although France had bestirred herself early in the campaign and under the guidance and inspiration of M. Thomas had achieved prodigies in the way of equipment, still even her resources were inadequate to the task in front of her.

THE NAVY'S DEMANDS.

In this country we were in process of adding to old factories and setting up new ones. We had ordered the machinery with which to fill them. But few of these factories had then been erected, and not one of them was completed for work. I think it right to point out at this juncture that the navy until recently absorbed more than half the metal workers in this country. The task of building new ships and repairing old ones for the gigantic navy and fitting and equipping them occupied the energies of a million men. At the beginning of the war the army numbered a few hundred thousand, and our arsenals and the equipment of the army were in proportion to its size. We had therefore to create out of next to nothing arsenals to provide munitions for the huge army now in the field, whilst at the same time the bulk of our best engineers were working to maintain and to increase the navy.

Most of our new factories are now complete, and most of the machinery has been set us. Hundred of thousands of men and women hitherto unaccustomed to metal and chemical work have been trained for munitions making. Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium, and heavy. Our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate, and as for ammunition we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week, and what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shells, as we fired in the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks of accumulation. The new factories and workshops we have set up have not yet attained one-third of their full capacity, but their output now is increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulties in organisation, construction, equipment, labour supply, and readjustment have been solved. If officials, employers, and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies will soon be overwhelming.

VICTORY ANYWHERE MEANS VICTORY EVERYWHERE.

The fact that after months of most appalling and unceasing expenditure of ammunition at Verdun France has still a sufficient reserve to conduct an independent offensive on a considerable scale is the best proof of M. Thomas's efforts. I cannot help thinking that the improvement in Russian munitions has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises our enemy has sustained; and we know the efforts Italy has put forth and the happy results of these efforts in the recent struggle in the Alps.

Still, our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes an additional proof that this is a war of equipment. More ammunition means more victories and fewer casualties.

He then dealt with the needs of the Allies and ended:—

These are the main problems we have to consider at these conferences. We must help each other to a solution by mutual effort. Let us probe thoroughly the requirements of the various armies. Let us help each other to supply these requirements. Victory anywhere means victory everywhere.

SIR E. GREY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

THE WAY TO LASTING PEACE.

At a meeting of the Berwick-on-Tweed Division Liberal Executive, held at Berwick on July 15, the following letter, dated July 8, addressed to Sir Francis Blake, the president, by Sir Edward Grey, was read:—

"There is little time to give thought to words except when they can contribute to the conduct of the war. It will need all our energy and much sacrifice yet to secure a safe lasting, and right-minded peace, though it is happily true that things are going so favourably for the Allies as to justify the fairest expectation of satisfactory and final success. Every week now the Allies are gaining confidence and the enemy is losing it.

"I long, however, to express something of what I feel at this moment for you and for the constituency. Surely there never was a more pleasant constituency, or constituents more thoughtful, earnest, considerate, and kind. My feeling is now, and will ever be, that of deep gratitude for their confidence and for all I have learnt from them since they first accepted me as a young candidate without previous knowledge or experience. Your own help and friendship has been more to me than I can express, and there are many others whom I wish I could thank individually.

"At a time when individual anxiety and suffering are so widespread, and when our thoughts are constantly of those who on land and sea are risking their lives for the country and all that is at stake, it seems unfitting to dwell long upon personal incidents at home. I think, however, it is due from me to explain to you why this separation from the constituency has come so suddenly in a way which, I fear may be inconvenient and seem to the electors to be inconsiderate.

"Last year, when I was told that my eyesight was impaired and might become seriously worse, I decided, in order to be quite free for a time after the war over, not to offer myself again as a candidate, and I intended to make this known as soon as an election was in prospect and while there was ample time for the constituency to choose another candidate with full knowledge of the circumstances under which the election would be held, but things happen in time of war otherwise and more peremptorily than in peace, and circumstances, both of private and public convenience, which I need not explain have made it desirable and almost necessary that the change should take place immediately instead of being deferred till a General Election.

"For the present the war must occupy all our thoughts, and until it is over I shall not realize what political separation from the contituency must mean to me, but I know that the 30 years of its confidence which was the beginning and the origin and has been the support of all public work for me will always be a splendid and cherished memory, and if it be granted me to spend future years of peace at home amongst those who have been my constituents and will still be my neighbours, I shall ever remain most deeply grateful to them, and I hope that they will continue to think kindly of me."

COUGHS, COLDS, AND INFLUENZA.

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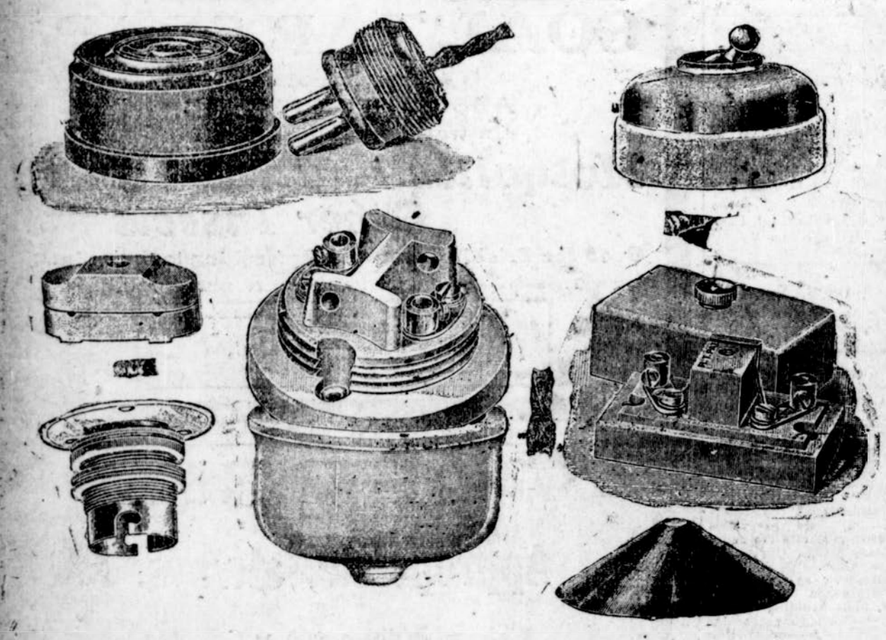

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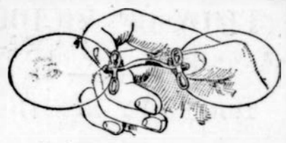

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